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FOR THE GRAIN GROWER. STOCK RAISER. DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME

THE AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

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A New Campaign of Education.

HOW A REFINED ENVIRONMENT WILL ELEVATE THE HOG.

The Washington correspondent of a Western newspaper has "scooped" a most interesting bit of information. The Agricultural Department of the U.S. is about to inaugurate a series of experiments in the breeding of swine, which they hope may result in introducing a considerably higher ideal of refinement and physical comfort than the average hog at present aspires to. In this way the old established reputation of the pig for filthy habits and general hoggishness could be gradually eliminated. The philanthropic scientist who is promoting this movement for the higher education of the hog reasons the matter out in this way:—

"If the hog received a fair chance it would be as clean as any other domestic animal. Take, for instance, its well-known proclivity for wallowing in the mud. Now, I have never been convinced that it does it simply because it is mud, nor simply because it enjoys the dirt. It is because the mud is cool and soft; and if there was something else equally cool and soft, which possessed the additional qualification of cleanliness, the hog would, without doubt, choose it.

"I say that without doubt the hog could be so educated as to choose the cleaner substance. Since the time that the hog has become domesticated, it has been permitted, and even encouraged, to wallow in filth. The primitive hog was naturally as clean as the primitive horse. To-day the wild hog, which has never come in contact with mankind, is as clean in its habits as the rabbit or the squirrel.

"It will, of course, take some time to eradicate the inevitable effects of years of environment that have made filthiness an acquired hereditary trait in the hog's nature. But we are sanguine enough to think that it can be done, and every reasoning person should admit that the beneficial result in supplying the public with pork absolutely free from the germs of disease will more than outweigh the outlay of labor and expense to the government.

"The process will be gradual. We should, of course, get a special appropriation from Congress that will permit us to build a suitable experiment station, where the preliminary work will be carried on. Our first experiments will be tried on very young animals, and, as I now think, on sucklings of the Poland-China variety.

"These sucklings will be taken before they have had time to become contaminated by association, and put into a specially prepared pen, with nothing but the cleanest surroundings. In the

summer time clean, moist sand will be given them in which to lie. They will be driven to an isolated chute on hot days and treated to shower baths. After a year or two of treatment of this nature we will take several of the most promising of the shoats and turn them into an inclosure, one-half of which is fitted up with the conveniences to which they have been accustomed, and the other half a regular pig pen.

"If the educated porkers choose the dirt it will be because their education has not sufficiently progressed. A trial will have to be given to pigs whose ancestors back were brought up and trained to cleanliness. But when once we have succeeded in breeding a family of swine that will of their own volition

Pioneer Herd Dispersion Sale.

The dispersion sale of Walter Lynch's Pioneer Herd of Shorthorns brought out a large attendance of breeders from all parts of the province to do honor to the sale. All came prepared to help it along. Teams met the visitors at the station, and on arrival at the farm an excellently prepared lunch was waiting. The cattle were brought into the ring in fine bloom, being in grand breeding condition—just in the nicest condition possible for sale—and every one felt as they watched animal after animal come into the ring that they certainly spoke volumes for the ability and painstaking care their owner has displayed in breeding and fitting such an excellent lot of cattle. It was a capital working herd,

animal put up was the five-year-old cow, Imogene 2nd, one of the herd which won the gold medal in 1898 and a first prize cow in the C. P. R. class in 1900. She had a roan bull calf at foot by Scottish Canadian, and was again in calf to the same bull. She is a cow of high individual merit. The first bid on her was \$200, the second \$300, and the third \$350. She was sold at \$400 to James McKenzie, M. P. P. before the crowd had caught their breath. This set the pace, and those around the ring knew they would have to bid up if they wanted anything. Bidding was brisk and the sale went off without a hitch. The auctioneer, D. S. Macdonald, did very well, and the outcome of the sale must have been very gratifying to him.

We congratulate Mr. Lynch on the closing success of a long career of usefulness as a breeder of high class stock. The prices realized were good ones, no animal was sacrificed, and we think but very few sold for all they were really worth and none for more than they were worth. We had expected that the head of the herd, Scottish Canadian, would have brought more than \$365, and felt sure that had he been in Ontario he would have went as high as \$500, and especially so as his stock showed him to be a good sire. Mr. Bray is fortunate in securing so valuable an animal.

The highest price paid was for Faith, a roan six-year-old cow of heavy fleshing type, with a bull calf at foot. Dr. McConnell, of Morden, paid \$460 for her. Rosette, another roan of heavy fleshing qualities and graceful lines, went to Hon. Thos. Greenway for \$415. The accompanying list of the prices obtained show how well the animals sold. It shows also that Manitoba can breed cattle that will sell for good money and that there is no need for buyers going outside the province to obtain good cattle. Manitoba has good reason to be proud of her pioneer breeder. There were 61 head sold, but 19 of the cows had small calves at foot, so that in all really 80 head were sold.

MALES.

Scottish Canadian, Jas. Bray, Longhurn	\$365
Truthful James, H. L. McDiarmid, Headling	130
Coronet, H. Hole, Minnedosa	150
Headlight, J. Mansfield, Brandon	170
Julius, E. Lynch, Westbourne	120
White Rohe, W. Kitson, Burnside	110
Flash Light, Jas. Moore, Beresford	130
Jas. Fulton, Oaklands	160
Jno. Shannon, Dauphin	155

FEMALES.

Rosette 10th, W. James, Rosser	\$300
Rosette 12th, H. Ogletree, Pt. la Prairie	260
Charming Rosette, J. A. Fraser	250
Lovely Rosette, G. & W. Bennie, Castle-avery	155
Rosette 18th, Glen Campbell, Glen Lyon	130
Rosette 11th, J. G. Barron, Carberry	240
Belle Rosette, Thos. Frame, Virden	215
Rosette 17th, Wm. Hay, Macgregor	150
Rosette 13th, Jas. Lytle, High Bluff	310
Rosette 15th, Hon. Thos. Greenway, Crystal City	415
Rosette 19th, Wm. Kitson, Burnside	105
Rosette 14th, Geo. Little, Neepawa	200
Rosette 16th, Jas. Moore, Beresford	105
Ruby 2nd, T. Oliver, Burnside	230
Ruby 3rd, Wm. Wishart, Port. la Prie	290
Charity, J. J. Setter, High Bluff	230
Charity 2nd, Jas. Bray, Longhurn	155
Julia 7th, Geo. Little, Neepawa	150
Julia 4th, G. Kirkham, Saltcoats	250
Silence, James Asken, Burnside	105
Julia 9th, James Bray, Longhurn	155
Julia 5th, John Crossland, Burnside	150
Julia 8th, G. & W. Bennie, Castle-avery	125
Truth 2nd, Jno. Gerrie, Port. la Prairie	255
Truth 3rd, Jas. Muir, Macgregor	200



HACKNEY STALLION BLACKFOOT, OWNED BY J. N. THOMPSON, CALGARY.

Blackfoot 77, four years old, was sired by Robin Adair 2nd (imp.)—63—(3907); dam Timber Pride (imp.)—64—(3793). Blackfoot was awarded first place in his class as a yearling and also as a two-year-old at the Calgary Inter-Western Pacific Exhibition. Last year he was placed second, being beaten by his own sire. Blackfoot was also winner of first prize and a \$25 silver plate at the Territorial Stallion Show at Calgary in May. His sire, Robin Adair, was awarded the Grand Challenge Cup at New York last fall, and was sold at a figure reported to be over \$7,000.

and without human coercion, choose pure surroundings in place of mire, we will feel that a great victory has been gained.

"The next move will be to cross the breed with the least filthy of ordinary hogs. It is a well-known theory of evolution that once a progressive tendency becomes implanted in the life of a species of animal, its development along that special line is more rapid than along the beaten tracks."

Some record breaking prices were noted at Chicago last week—\$6.85 for Texas steers (\$6.80 in 1882, the previous record) and \$7.55 for branded westerns from Nebraska. Some Colorado lambs brought \$7.50.

the equal of which is not in the West, and there were but few equal to it in Canada. All the stock was of Mr. Lynch's own breeding, except the head of the herd. The two oldest cows were nine years old, the next seven. It will thus be seen that there was no useless timber in it.

At the beginning of the sale H. McKellar, of the Department of Agriculture, spoke a few words, pointing out that the Shorthorn breeders were going to make a record for themselves that would tend to set the price for cattle in the West, and what they did that day would show the Eastern breeders what could be done here.

On motion of W. W. Fraser, Emerson, three rousing good cheers and a tiger were given for Mr. Lynch.

The sale then commenced. The first

Truth 4th, Glen Campbell, Glen Lyon ..	160
Enid, Jno. Gerrie, Portage la Prairie ..	220
Winona, Jas. Bray, Longburn ..	205
Prairie Princess 4th, G. Little, Neepawa ..	315
Prairie Princess 5th, W. S. Lister, Mid-	
dlechurch ..	125
Prairie Princess 6th, Glen Campbell ..	185
Faith, Dr. McConnell, Merden ..	460
Vivian 2nd, Wm. Flitzsimmons, Carberry ..	170
Joanna 2nd, John Phipps, Resser ..	240
Joanna 7th, Glen Campbell, Glen Lyon ..	170
Jessna 4th, A. McKinnon, Carberry ..	245
Joanna 5th, Wm. Beattie, Macdonald ..	250
Siren 7th, Jas. Bray, Longburn ..	185
Siren 8th, J. G. Barron, Carberry ..	110
Eliza Jane, Dr. McConnell, Merden ..	200
Mary Jane, Dr. McConnell, Merden ..	225
Jerusha Jane, W. S. Lister, Middlechurch ..	110
Waterwitch 4th, A. McMillan, Reaburn ..	155
Waterwitch 5th, Jas. Moore, Beresford ..	175
Waterwitch 6th, W. S. Lister ..	120
Imogene 2nd, Jas. McKenzie, M. P. P.,	
Burnside ..	400
Croppy, Eli Roberts, Bagot ..	260
Monique 2nd, Jno. Hallam, Port. la P. ..	230
Superba 5th, Jas. Laidler, Neepawa ..	160
Superba 9th, Glen Campbell, Glen Lyon ..	160
Superba 10th, D. Fraser & Sons, Emerson ..	205
Heifer Calif, J. G. Barron, Carberry ..	150
Total for 61 head ..	\$12,200.00
Average per head ..	200.00
Nine Bulls (6 under 9 months) ..	1,490.00
Average per head ..	165.00
Fifty-two females ..	10,710.00
Average per head ..	206.00

Temperament in the Horse.

An English exchange says:—One of the chief things to consider in the selection of a horse is disposition. Horses, like people, have different dispositions. People show it by words and acts. Horses show it by acts alone. It is as easy to tell the disposition of a horse by looking at it, as it is to tell the disposition of a man by hearing him talk. A horse's head, eyes, ears and skin tell the story. Show me a horse that is wide between the eyes, that has a clear eye, that has a thin ear and a smooth skin, and I will show you a horse that is gentle and kind. Show me a horse that is narrow between the eyes, has a murky eye, thick ears, and coarse hair, and I will show you a vicious animal. A horse is like a man. If it is wide between the eyes it indicates brain power; if narrow, it indicates contracted brain power, which means a peevish and excitable disposition.

Good temperaments can be cultivated in a horse, but it is better to breed for it. It is easier to breed it in an animal than to devote time after he is born to teach it to him. This is why narrow-eyed horses should never be used for breeding purposes. When a horse with a small brain power learns a thing, he will do it just as well as a horse with big brain power; but he cannot learn as many things. Therefore, try to breed horses that can learn many things, instead of one or two. A draft horse doesn't have to know as much as a driving or saddle horse, because it doesn't have as many things to encounter. Therefore, a draft horse doesn't have the brain power that a driver or saddler does. Nature itself has taken account of this.

Corns on Horses Feet.

Corns are the result of bruises and almost invariably caused by bad shoeing. The bruise causes a rupture of the small blood vessels and the blood spreading into the bony sole causes a red spot. The corn is nearly always on a forefoot and occurs at the angle of the heel between the bar and the wall. To prevent corns, put on a flat shoe so the pressure will be even all around. Do not touch the sole of the foot when fitting a shoe, simply rasp the walls level and leave the sole untouched so it will bear the weight.

Treatment consists in removing the offending shoe and poulticing to reduce inflammation. Then put on a level bar shoe, rasping away a little of the wall at the seat of the corn to throw the pressure off the sore part. If matter forms, it should be opened, poulticed, and the opening closed with tar and oakum till the sole grows up. Look out for bad shoeing, it may be very expensive.—Exchange.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Headquarters for pure clean seed. Price \$1.00 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Virden in bran sacks, in cotton sacks 40c. extra. Send for circular. Nine bulls, 11 to 26 months.

J. T. ELLIOTT, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bois-sevain, Man. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high classed stock held in Manitoba. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree. Write me before claiming dates. Terms reasonable.

HEIFER OR BULL CALVES.—Your choice can be had from your cows by using my method. Try it 18 months. If of value, they pay me. Write for terms. Wm. Gordy Tilghman, Palatka, Fla.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns, Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U. S.

A. A. TITUS, Riveredge Farm, Napinka, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Standardbred horses. Herd headed by Sittytan Stamp (imported), cows by Windsor (imported).

JAS. GLENNIE, Longburn, Man., importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

J. H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Imp. Baron's Pride, herd bull. B. P. Rock eggs and Bronze Turkey eggs for sale.

A. R. DOUGLAS, Franklin, Man., breeder of large English Berkshire swine. Young stock for sale. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices right.

JOHN KITSON, Macdonald, Man., breeder of White Wyandottes, and Black Javas. No better stock in Manitoba. 5 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third prize at Poultry Show. Eggs \$2.00.

A. & D. STEWART, Westbourne, Manitoba, breeders of Shorthorns. Seven choice bulls from nine to twenty months old, sired by Topsman's Pride (33811).

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carrol, Man.

WM. RYAN, Maple Grove Farm, Ninga, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Two young bulls sired by Sittytan Hero and Crimson Chief.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Imperial Hero (26120). Three young bulls for sale.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Roaburn, Man., Ayrshires and Berkshires. W. P. Rocks only fowl kept. Booking orders for eggs.

A. & J. MORRISON, breeders of Shorthorns, Carman P.O., Homewood Station on St. Charles branch C.N.R.

H. L. McDIARMID, Headingly, Man., breeder of Berkshires, Tamworths and Yorkshires. Stock for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

A. CUMMING, Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man., breeder of Polled Angus cattle. We have a few bulls and heifers for sale. Write.

D. E. CORBETT, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearing rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

JOHN TRACQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Chalmers, Mayflowers, etc.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Choice young pigs for sale from imported stock.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Yorkshire swine and Black Minorca Poultry.

A. T. BARTLEMAN, Wapella, Assa., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Three June litters, also three sows. Nov. litter also. B. Rock eggs.

JAS. J. STEWART, Gladstone, Man., breeder of improved large English Yorkshires. Prices reasonable.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

JAMES L. WANNOP, Creelford, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Killarney, Man. Shorthorn stock for sale.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Correspondence Solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man., Shortborns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

S. WHITMAN, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

WM. J. MILLER, Selsgirth, Man. Herefords. Three-year-old bull for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shortborn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine. Young pigs for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shortborns and Berkshire Swine.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Keyes, Man., has fine pure-bred Berkshires always for sale.

JOHN WALLACE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of high-class Herefords.

THOS. JASPER, Bradwardine, Man., breeder of Shortborns and Leicesters.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales.

ALEX WOOD, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

W. FOSTER, Napinka, Man., breeder of Tamworth swine. Young pigs for sale.

WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale—Sensational photographs, large size, 14 Doukhobors harnessed to plow, sent on receipt of 25c. silver. P. Furby, Yorkton, Assa.

For Sale—One Clyde stallion, registered horse and weighs 1900 lbs.; good action. Will sell cheap. J. Sherry, Souris.

Brome Grass Seed for Sale—I have a quantity of seed for sale at 8 cents per lb., sacks 5 cents. Wm. Clements, Fairmeade, Assa. 9-12

For Sale—One two-year-old purebred Shorthorn bull. Apply to A. E. Lloyd, P. O. Box 48, Wawanesa, Man.

For Sale at a snap a 600 pound Cream Separator, as good as new. Answer quickly. Apply Phillips & McAdam, Indian Head, Assa. 11-12

Threshermen—We sell an adjustable cylinder wrench, fits any nut, is absolutely the best wrench money can buy. Write for circulars to Phillips & McAdam, Indian Head, Assa.

Thoroughbred Stallion for Sale—Two years, from Marcus Daly's Bitter Root Farm stock, chestnut, sire Brown Fox, Dam Lavinia. Price \$300. S. L. Head, Rapid City, Man. 12

For Sale—Pedigreed Yorkshire Boar, Oak Lodge Ruddy 5th, two years old. Will sell cheap as giving up farming. H. Anderson, Sidney, Man. 10-12

Ayrshires for Sale—Aged bull; cow by Surprise of Burnside; her calf (male), 10 mos. Full Pedigree on application to E. Hughes, Selkirk, Man. 11-12

Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—All rising two. Apply Foreman, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man. 11

Buff Cochlin Eggs, \$1.00 per setting of 13, imported stock. Single Comb Brown Leghorns \$1.00 per setting of 13. Murray A. McRae, Elva, Man.

For Sale—Western Rye Grass Seed, large or small quantities, splendid quality, thoroughly cleaned, 4c. per lb., sacks extra. James Strang, Baldur, Man.

For Sale—Pure-bred Clydesdale Stallion, good stocker, weight about 1900, will sell cheap or exchange for cattle or horses. Apply to Box 125, Shoal Lake, Man. 12

For Sale—Two hundred and forty acres. Will take pedigreed Shorthorn cattle as part payment. Write "C," care Postmaster, Bagot, Man.

Ranch for Sale, with an unlimited open range, abundance of good hay and water, timber and shelter, with or without stock, ten miles north of Elm Creek. Apply to Jickling & Sons, Carman, Man. 11

For Sale—A second hand Cornell Engine, 14-horse-power, in good repair, or will exchange for a second hand 20 or 25-horse-power engine and give difference. Price \$550. D. M. McKellar, Box 10, Brandon, Man. 12-14

Wanted—Smart salesman to sell nursery stock in every district in Canada. Terms liberal. Anyone earning less than \$1,000 a year should write us for terms. Special inducement to men who can only spend part of time at the business. Apply now. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

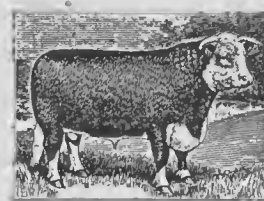
Speltz—The most profitable feed grown. Seed for sale, 75c. per bushel of 50 lbs., at our farm, section 15, 15, 2e, near Balmoral. Buyers own bags or charged extra at cost. Samples on application. Apply to the Executors of Alex. McIntyre, Room 203, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

Land for Sale—The west half of section 3, township 8, range 2 west, price per acre \$10. The north-west quarter of section 28, and the west half of the south-west quarter of section 33, in township 9, range 2 west, 240 acres, price \$10 per acre. This is west of Starbuck two and a half miles. Please apply to James Clark, Carman, Man. 11-12

POPLAR GROVE

HEREFORDS

The Famous Prize-Winning Herd of Western Canada.



Cows,
Heifers
and
Bulls
FOR SALE

J. E. MARPLES, Deloau, Man.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN STUD OF CLYDESDALES.

Imp. and Home-bred Stallions for Sale

Two, three and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as "Prince of Wales" (678), "Darnley" (222), "Belted Knight" (1395), "Stanley Prince" (6315), "Prince Patrick" (8933), "Macgregor" (1487).

These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best beefs. Some of them prize winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to.

J. C. McLEOD, Manager, Ninga, Man.

Yearling Colts by Patrick and Macgregor for sale.

ALBERTA BRED SHORTHORNS

We have 100 head of pure-bred Scotch Shorthorns. The herd is headed by Jubilee—28858—imported. Our yearlings made the highest average at Calgary sale, May, 1902.

Visitors welcome, and met by appointment at Cowley Station.

MEAD BROS.,
Pincher Creek, Alta.

SHORTHORNS

Young bulls, also females, all ages, for sale. Quality and breeding of the very best. Such families as Butterflies, Abbotts, Beautys, etc. Write quick. Prices always right.

D. HYSOP & SON, Box 103,
KILLARNEY, MAN.

OTENAW STOCK FARM
FOR SALE

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Our stock bull, sure and quiet, 3 years old; two young bulls and several choice heifers at very reasonable prices.

A. W. PLAYFAIR, Baldur, Man.

ALBERTA SHORTHORNS

I offer for sale cows in calf or with calf at foot, to Trout Creek Hero, also two yearling bulls, one red and one rean, both good individuals.

JOHN RAMSAY, Priddis, Alta.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS—Scotch and Scotch Topped.

First prize milking Strains.
LEICESTERS—The best imported and home bred. Winners this year at Toronto, London, Syracuse and Buffalo.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.

What Canadian Horses Can Live Through.

Lieut. John McCrae, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, son of D. McCrae, Guelph, gave a short time ago some account of what the Ontario bred horses used in that branch of the service had to go through. Of course, had they been Western bred, they might have done still better. It is a sample of what both men and horses had to stand in the South African campaign.

This battery was mobilized in January, 1900, the horses being brought in from the country surrounding London, Guelph, Port Hope and Ottawa, the majority from the last-named vicinity. One hundred and thirty-seven horses per battery were purchased, the limit of price being \$150, and this price was paid in only a few instances. The average price was probably between \$120 and \$140. The type of horse selected was the ordinary general purpose farm horse, six to eight years old, 15.3 to 16.1 hands in height, and weighing 1,100 to 1,400 pounds. A rather blocky

blade of grass grows. During about three and a half weeks the total daily ration per horse was five pounds of wheat and five pounds of chaff, supplemented by what woody roots of the Karroo bush the horses were able to get out of the sandy ground. The latter 280 miles of the march were made in thirteen days' continuous marching, notwithstanding the horses were in poor shape before this half of the march began. It was a common sight to see, during a five-minute halt, the horses lying down in their harness to take advantage of the few minutes' rest. At no time was the battery unencumbered with foundered horses, so lame that they had to be dragged along in cruel fashion by the other teams. Several horses dropped dead suddenly. The majority suffered severely from sand colic. Hunger was constant and never-ending. All these details are introduced that it may be understood what extraordinary privations the horses, as yet unused to the country, suffered. After this march, which lasted about seven weeks, the work of the

This record established by the Canadian horses must commend them to the British War Office for artillery work, and no effort should be spared to retain the market that has been opened by the needs of the forces in South Africa.

The Points of the Clydesdale.

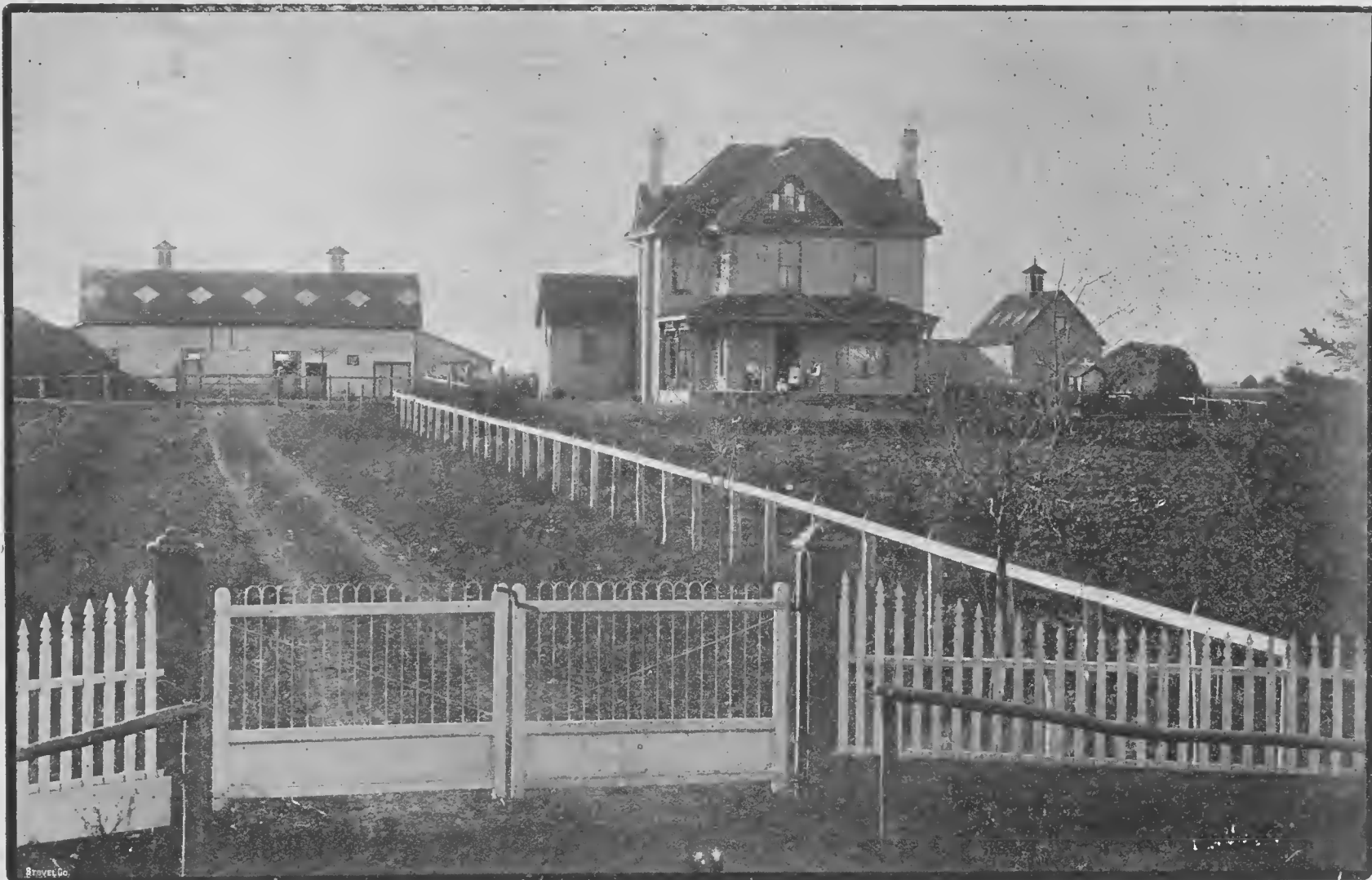
At the Farmers' Institute meeting at Brampton, Ont., Col. D. McCrae, of Guelph, gave a talk on Clyde horses, and amongst other things gave some of the points looked for in the modern Clyde.

An old Scotch farmer said lately he wanted in his draught horses:

"Four good feet and legs, short coupled body, plenty of room for dinner, a 'crisp' mover."

This is very good as far as it goes, but we require to go into more minute details. The modern market calls for size and plenty of it, but we must have quality first, and size should be second. When you get plenty of qual-

ment when trotting. Chest wide and deep, with plenty of room for the lungs. Well filled behind shoulder with good heart girth. Back short, fairly level and strongly coupled. Ribs well sprung and deep, giving a thick round body. Loins short and wide. Rump moderately straight, broad and muscular. Quarters long and powerful. Tail well set on and strong, indicating a short, strong back. Thighs well filled and powerful. Legs short and strong. Good legs and feet are most important. Fore arm muscular and well filled. Knee broad and flat. Bone below the knee strong, short, flat and clean with well marked sinews and fringe of silken hair. Pasterns moderately long and nicely sloping. Feet large and sound, of fine quality, well shaped and wide round the top of the heels. Avoid thin feet and flat soles. Hocks clean and flat on the inside. Hind legs well set and straight. Hind feet narrower and deeper than the front ones. Walking with a clean long step, hind legs well carried under the body and not far apart. Trotting with a long



FARM HOME OF A. E. ROME, NESBITT, MAN.

horse was considered desirable. These horses were brought to Ottawa and stabled there for a couple of weeks, after which they were sent in comfortable cars to Halifax. From zero weather they were plunged into a thaw, during which they were loaded on the S.S. Laurentian, into stalls that were in many ways unsuitable and at all times hot. Pneumonia broke out, and 10 per cent. of the horses on board died.

The usual tropical weather was experienced crossing the line, and the stables were extremely hard to ventilate. Two weeks after landing at Cape Town they were sent into the Karroo desert upon what proved to be one of the hardest and longest continuous artillery marches of the war. It consisted of 560 English miles through desert land, where water is of the scantiest, where the roads were at times almost impassable, and where not one

Canadian horse was just the average work of field artillery, as performed by all the batteries on service, but many of the Canadian horses were throughout the war never able to regain thoroughly their condition, and the work which was done afterwards redounds to their credit all the more on this account. In the latter half of November D Battery, before leaving Africa, sold to the Imperial Government seventy-eight Canadian horses, which were valued by a board consisting of two Imperial officers and one Canadian officer. The price, with the exception of one or two, which were almost valueless, averaged about \$115. The British artillery horse did well, but it appears from the statement of many Royal Artillery officers that most of their batteries, which did similar work, were furnished with remounts again and again, some of them being re-horsed completely several times.

ity in a gelding you rarely ever get too much size, but in a stallion it is different. The best sire is a well made, evenly balanced horse of medium size, not over grown. It will be found that this type will more frequently sire big geldings than will a horse of overweight. We want a Clyde to have a neat head, clean cut, not too big and no Roman nose. His jaw should be broad and tapering gradually to the muzzle. Capacity of chest is frequently associated with a broad lower jaw. Large open nostrils, eyes large, clear and vigorous, forehead broad and full between the eyes and tapering gradually upwards to the ears. Ears, long and mobile, well set and not heavy. Neck muscular, nicely arched, well set into body and clear at the throat. Shoulder strong and well thrown outwards to give good space for the collar, not too upright, but with a nice oblique slope, giving a springy move-

stride and with good knee and hock action.

Keep the pig growing from start to finish; if you don't know how, visit some breeder and feeder in your neighborhood who does know and learn how he does it.

Don't raise a colt from a mare with a vicious disposition or any hereditary unsoundness. No farmer with one bit of gumption saves nubbins for his seed corn, yet many will think any kind of an old sway-back cow will do to raise calves from, and nowhere is this rule carried out so much as with mares. Broken-winded, crook-legged, spavined, half dead with fistula, etc. How they will argue one down that these old tackeys, good for nothing else, bring forth fine colts! But disease breeds disease in some way.

Stock Running at Large.

In a recent issue we called attention to the case of Rinn v. Burrows, under trial at Carman before Judge Ryan. The defendant Burrows owns land near Elm Creek, and during the fall of 1901 had commenced to dig a well on his land, intending to move his house near this well. The well was about 40 rods in from the boundary of the farm. After digging a hole some four feet in diameter and four or five feet deep, the defendant had to leave it and filled about two feet of hay in the bottom of the hole, placed two or three boards across the top of it, some hay on top of the boards and thus left it. About the end of December the plaintiff's mare, then running at large, broke through the boards, fell into the hole and was there found dead by the plaintiff. Action was brought by Rinn against Burrows for the price of the mare.

Judgment was reserved, so we could not give it in our former account. It has recently been given for Burrows on the ground that while the by-law, in allowing animals to run at large during the fall and winter seasons, takes away the right of action for trespass, the owner must still assume the risk of accidents to such animals, and that although animals may run at large, the by-law imposes no duty on the owners of lands to take care of such animals.

Pork Curing in Hot Weather.

A Tennessee farmer commenced killing several hundred hogs when the weather became so warm and moist that it seemed certain the meat would spoil. To prevent it he adopted a plan learned from the Indians at an early day. As soon as the meat was cut up it was placed in boiling water and kept there until heated to the marrow, then taken out and salted. It took salt better than when treated in the ordinary way; none of the meat spoiled and all of it was sweeter and better flavored than meat cured by the usual process.

Make use of the luxuriant June pasture for the swine. It is their natural food and the pasture lot their natural home.

Don't overstock. The man who has good hogs in just the number he can feed properly will realize greater profit than the one who is overstocked and underfeeds.

Get well acquainted with your hogs, so that you can handle them easily—make pets of them—anything to cultivate a quiet disposition. They will take on flesh more rapidly than they will if nervous or wild.

There is a shortage of cattle in Texas this year. The cattle are hardly in as good condition as in other years and will be later than usual in coming on the market. The drouth in S. Texas will hold back cattle from that part of the state.

Don't drive the colts so far and so fast that they become weary-legged. While in the harness they must be kept up and in balance all the time to develop style. Don't allow them to slouch along. It will become a habit hard to overcome.

After the calves have been turned out, do not be so hard-hearted as to give them no place of escape from the sun and flies. A shed or little house of some kind will afford them shelter and give them a chance to grow. Growth is what we are after.

A number of Iowa Aberdeen-Angus breeders tried the experiment of a sale at Sioux City, with disappointing results, buyers being few and prices very low—a fine picked animal bringing only \$100. This is a miserably poor price, when compared with the general run of prices going in the states for well bred cattle.

Bargains in Stallions

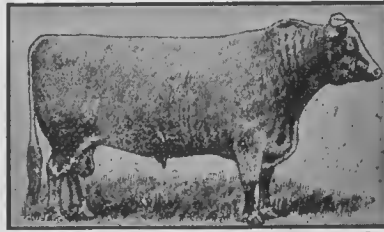
Comprising winners at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, 1901, also in Scotland. All must be sold to clean out. Intending purchasers should not miss this chance of purchasing first-class individuals of the very best breeding at reasonable prices. For all particulars address

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P. O. Box 483

BRANDON, MAN.

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM,
Crystal City, Man.



CYLEDSDALES—Two stallion colts, 9 mos. and 16 mos., for sale.
SHORTHORNS—Herd headed by Judge and Sittytton Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg, 1900 and 1901.
AYRSHIRES—Of best quality, headed by Surpriss of Burnside, sweepstakes bull in Manitoba for 3 years.
Young stock of both breeds for sale. Prices and quality right.
BERKSHIRES—Headed by unbeaten boar Victor and Black Chief.
YORKSHIRES—Headed by sweepstakes boar Drayfus and Dan of Prairies Home.
Orders booked now for Spring Pigs.
SHROPSHIRE—All ages and sexes for sale. Farm 1 mile from station. Visitors welcome. Thos. Greenway, Prop. Jas. Yule, Mgr.



BULLS BULLS

We have for sale six Shorthorn bulls including Robbie O'Day—22672—in the pink of breeding condition, active and sure as a year old. As a getter of show stock with plenty of substance and quality he has no superior.

YORKSHIRE PIGS
both sex.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Also a quantity of

RYE GRASS SEED

ANDREW GRAHAM, - Pomeroy, Man.
Roland, C.N.R., and Carman, C.P.R.



Yearling and 2-year-old Bulls and Heifers by my champion bull, Topsman's Duke and imported Nobleman. One of these is Lord Roberts, by Nobleman, out of \$1,000 Jenny Lind. I must part with both these great bulls because their own stock is growing up. Write early. Both are sure stock getters.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

Thorndale Stock Farm

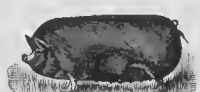
24 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to
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Manitou, Man.



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Large English Berkshires are still to the front. Some grand sows bred for the spring trade. Now booking orders. Write for prices or call and see them.



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ALEX. GALBRAITH,

JANESVILLE,

Wisconsin

AND

BRANDON,

Manitoba

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JAMES SMITH, Agent,
Beaubier House, Brandon.



D. McBETH
OAK LAKE, MAN.

BREEDER OF

CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS.

Has a few Clydesdales fillies and young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Breeding and prices right. Correspondence solicited.

DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS



Yorkshire & Tamworth Swine
3 yearling bulls and 5 bull calves. Young Yorkshire and Tamworth pigs, both sexes ready for shipment now. Prices reasonable. Enquiries promptly answered.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

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Scotch-Bred Shorthorns

Sweepstakes winners, males and female, 1901. Homs bred Shorthorns bred here.



Five Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months. Sixteen Bull Calves, including two imported in dams. "Prince Alpine" (imp.) and "Bar-rister" (imp.) head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.

W. S. LISTER, - Middlechurch, P.O.
(Seven miles north of Winnipeg. Telephone connection).

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.



F. W. BROWN, Proprietor

A few choice young bulls left, fit for service, got by the noted Lyndhurst 4th and Spicy Robin, all good individuals, at reasonable prices. Two boars, fit for service, of my best breeding. A nice lot of fall pigs for May breeding. Barred P. Rocks always on hand. Come and see what I have before buying. Visitors always met and returned to station at Portage la Prairie.



PURVES THOMSON,
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I have imported from Ontario, Prince Patrick (8933) and nine pure-bred fillies all ages up to four. Two yearling entires and four mares and fillies for sale. Exceedingly choice lot. Thirty-four choice young Shorthorn cows and heifers from Caithness at reasonable price.



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Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and containing about twenty choice females. Several young Bulls for sale.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Pedigreed Scotch Collies (sable)—A number of bitch puppies for sale during next month at \$5 each. Also several brood bitches.

Fox Terriers—all ages, both sex.
Barred Plymouth Rocks—25 hens and 2 cock birds, one bred by S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont

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Scotch Shorthorns
Choice Clydesdales

FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.

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AND
SHORTHORNS.

The grand imported Scotch Clyde Stallion, 2572, guaranteed sound and sure, also some A1 young stock.

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ELYSEE STOCK FARM
J. G. WASHINGTON, Ninga, Man
Breeder of

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

What Constitutes a Horse.

When a mind examines any living form whatsoever, it always experiences a series of sensations which convey to it an agreeable or disagreeable impression. Thus it is the sight of a horse pleases or displeases us by the elegance of his form, the expression of his physiognomy, the vigor, the gracefulness of his gaits. Nature, like a book, manifests in everyone a sentiment of physical and moral pleasure, in proportion to the degree of special culture which the observer possesses. In ordinary language, everything that is in harmony or concordance is called proportionate; everything that is not so is disproportionate, although, in many instances, the arrangement of the parts is different. In this respect, it is plain that the type of a handsome draught horse approaches as near perfection, in its way, as that of a fine race horse. Both satisfy in the same degree, although in a different way, the requirements of the true connoisseur, for both are the expressions of a perfect adaptation to the end desired.

Proportions are then good or bad, perfect or defective, according as the subject in which they are found is well formed, correct in his lines, has a handsome form, beautiful symmetry, or he is in two pieces, inharmoniously constructed, wanting in form and symmetry. Now, what do we mean by

of the abdomen to the middle of the back; the width of the body from one side to the other.

We might quote a great many more measurements from Mr. Bourgelat, but do not think advisable. What we have given are sufficient to show there

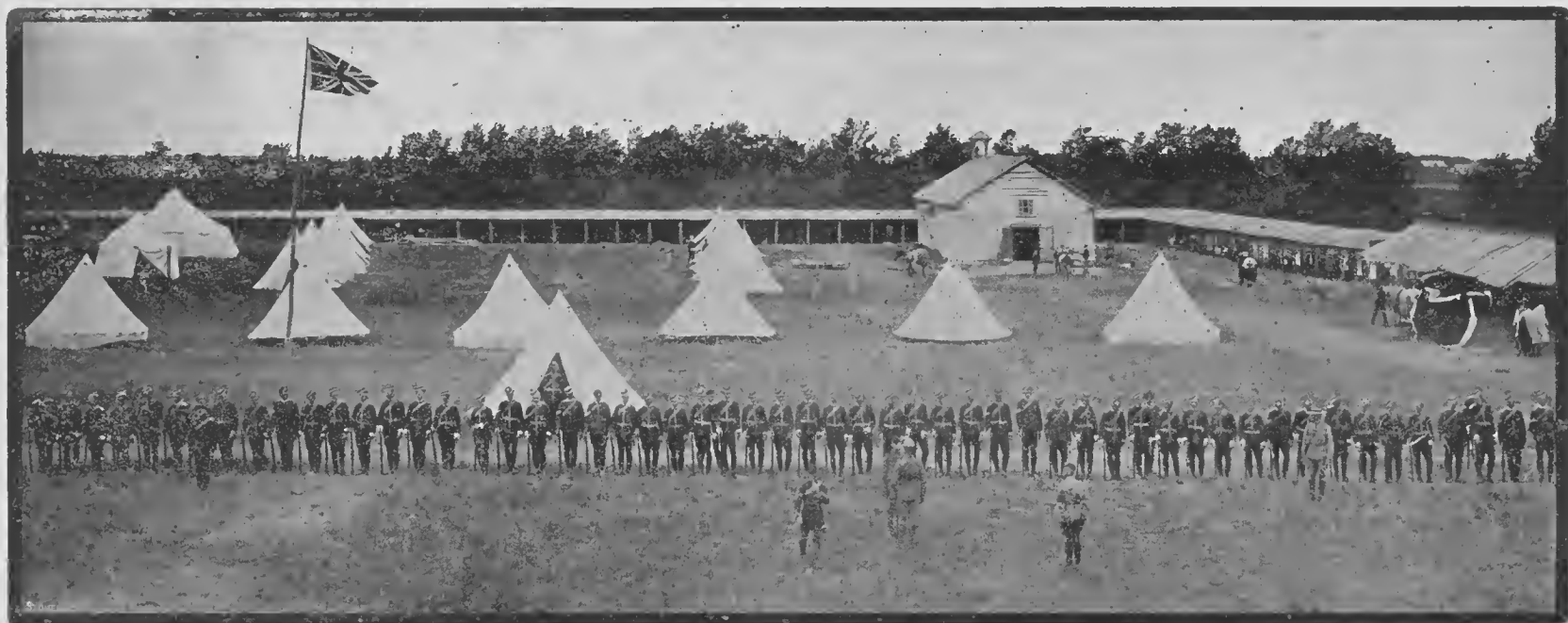
of proportionate measurements is generally found when crosses are made with animals far apart in type, such as mating a heavy draft stallion to a cayuse. This kind of mating often leaves a big ugly head on a lanky, unsymmetrical body. Sometimes a small head on

good draft sire on a mare of this first cross tends to produce a better type of second cross than can be had in any other way. It is the third or fourth cross from a start of this kind made 15 or 20 years ago that finds such favor with the agricultural farmer as a "grade Clyde" or "Percheron," and this cross is frequently pointed to by those who ought to know better as an evidence of the success of crossing these draft breeds with the native mare.

As the result of extreme cross-breeding, we not only lose symmetry and outline of body, consequently style, but we lose conformation of limb and foot, and we gain a consequent tendency or predisposition to disease. It is a well-known fact among horsemen that a certain conformation of hock, known as the square hock or neat, round hock, is very much predisposed to spavin, being much more susceptible to strains than hocks known as the "wedge hock" (a good open hock wedging from above downward and from before backward), which cannot be spavined even with the severest tests or strains. Spavin is only a result of nature coming to the rescue of the weak part, or, in other words, a bone-spavin is only a small exostosis or growth of the bone thrown out by nature to help strengthen the weak hock incapable of doing the work required of it. But this little growth of bone generally causes very severe lameness,



OLD FORT GARRY GATEWAY, WINNIPEG.



IN CAMP AT ISLAND PARK, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

symmetry in the horse? Bourgelat says: "Since beauty resides in the fitness and agreement of the parts, it is very necessary to observe their particular and respective dimensions, and in order to acquire a knowledge of the proportions, we must institute a kind of measurement which may be indiscriminately common to all horses."

Bourgelat takes the horse's head as the standard of measurement, and gives the following measures, which, according to our idea, constitute the foundation of the beautiful proportions of the horse's body:

1. Three and a half geometrical lengths of the head give the entire height of the horse, counting from the top of the forelock to the ground upon which he stands, provided the head is well carried.

2. Three lengths of the head equal the height of the body from the top of the withers to the ground; the length of the same body from point of shoulder to the point of the buttock, inclusive.

3. A whole head gives the length of the neck from the summit of the withers to the posterior part of the poll, measuring in a straight line; the height of the shoulders from the top of the withers to the point of the elbow; the thickness of the body from the middle

are certain measurements which, if found in a horse, indicate a certain symmetry and proportion of body which is not present in animals not showing the measurements. This lack

a big, clumsy body. No one can tell what may come of this style of breeding. If a Thoroughbred sire is used on a good native mare a much better result can be had, and the use of a

as it interferes with the action of the lower part of the hock joint. In this very brief and plain description of spavin it must be apparent to all that spavins are bred in the horse, not caused by use or abuse, but simply the result of nature coming to the rescue of the weak or badly formed hock, which has been bred there through the ignorance of the man making the selection of individual animals to be bred from.

The same thing, viz., bad conformation of limb, may be given as the chief cause for ring-bone and navicular or coffin-joint disease. We nearly invariably see the horses suffering from these diseases are what may be termed "straight pasterned," i.e., where the horse stands too straight over his feet; or where the centre of gravity comes too directly over the bones of the foot instead of on the back tendons, such as would be the case where the horse stands back further on the fetlock, thus giving him more elasticity when the foot comes in contact with the ground.

Conformation of limb also applies to the knees. A good, broad knee in front wedging backward is not nearly so susceptible to become knee-sprung, as knees which might be termed round, and which give improper bearing for the tendons and improper attachment for the ligaments coming down from



PONTOON BRIDGE AT ELM PARK, WINNIPEG.

the arm, thus giving us a weak knee. In the same way, horses with a straight hind leg are more predisposed to "stifle" than those which are a little more crooked. Nor need we stop with the conformation of the limb as indicative of disease, but severe crossing between heavy, coarse-boned horses and the compact bone of fine-bred horses, gives us a bone much more susceptible to disease than bone of either one or the other of the above named classes.—R. A. Ramsay, V.S., before Missouri farmers.

Salt and vinegar applied to a slight bruise from harness or saddle will quickly take out the soreness and toughen the skin. If the bruise is deep and there is swelling and inflammation poultices of flaxseed must be used. If the bruise reaches the bone call a good veterinary surgeon.

Word comes from Billings, Mont., that the cold rains which have fallen lately in the vicinity of that town have been very hard on Texan and Mexican cattle just unloaded. On the night of May 19th, it is wired, 1,000 head of steers died from chilling by cold rain within 10 miles of Billings.

When cows eat old rotten wood and other rubbish it is a good indication that there is a lack of phosphate in their rations and they are seeking it elsewhere. Many farmers, under such circumstances, give a tablespoonful of ground bone in the mixed feed two or three times a week, which supplies the needed element.

The talk of inflation of prices of beef by the packers of the U.S. to a level away beyond the legitimate would be almost laughable if it were not so dangerous to public interests. If they could force the prices for cattle down and the price for beef up at the same time there would be proof of manipulation, but prices for cattle and beef have gone up together this year from purely natural causes.

The Country Gentleman truly remarks that weight no longer counts as it used to do in the East in estimating the value of beef cattle. What is required now is a smooth, fat animal, no matter what the weight. Few butchers, however, care for anything above 1,300 to 1,350, and most of the beef cattle put on the market weigh from 1,100 to 1,250 lbs. Even lighter animals, if of good quality, will find ready sale.

The authorities of the Agricultural Department of the University of Illinois have decided that their college shall not take part in any future competitions in the judging ring. This decision has been arrived at on the ground (1) that it is unfair for colleges of agriculture to compete with private parties whose taxes support these institutions; (2) because competition between colleges, as in the inter-collegiate judging contest at Chicago, tend to create a feeling of rivalry and strife, where there should be co-operation, for the general good; and (3) because it is not befitting the dignity of a college, organized for higher education and investigation after new truth, to compete for money and other prizes.

A contemporary tells of a funny story coming from New York state. On going out to feed his flock a farmer noticed a black spot on the back of a sheep, and as it disappeared quickly he thought he would investigate. Thrusting his hand into the sheep's wool he found three snug and cozy mice nests, each with a new-born litter of young ones in it. He lost no time in breaking up the colonies and then looked over other sheep, with the result that he found four more in the wool, where mice had chosen warm places to build nests and bring forth their young. Ten nests were found in all, containing an aggregate of seventy young mice. It is said that the sheep seemed not only not to mind the presence of the mice nests in their fleeces, but acted as if they were not pleased with their removal and the destruction of the contents.

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The get of Golden Measure (imp.), 26057 (72615), whose stock has brought higher prices by public auction than that of any other bull in Canada during the last 25 years, or the get of Lord Stanley II., the greatest stock bull that Russell's great herd ever produced.

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I have for sale my stock bull Masterpiece (23750), red roan and a sure stock getter. He is by Grand Sweep (imp.) Also three young bulls by Masterpiece. Improved Yorkshire sows with pig and boars fit for service, also young spring pigs. White Plymouth Rock eggs. Correspondence solicited.

Visitors welcome.

JAS. BRAY, LONGBURN, MAN.



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Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for sample.

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HOLSTEINS YORKSHIRES, BERKSHIRES

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A number of fine sows now suckling litters, of as promising youngsters as can be found on this continent. Sows due to farrow every month. I have also a few fall boars nearly fit for service, at reasonable prices. Unrelated pairs and trios supplied. Place your orders now. Address

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Importer and Breeder of

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Scotch Shorthorns

(First Importation made in 1874).

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Home-Bred Bulls and Bull Calves

Railway Stations—Pickering, on main line of Grand Trunk Railway, 22 miles east of Toronto, and Claremont, 23 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. Railway.

Catalogues on application.

Choice SHORTHORNS



I have ten choice young Bulls, a good part of them coming two years old, including the first prize bull under a year at Brandon, sired by Golden Measure (imp.). Also cows and heifers in calf to Banks o' Don (imp.).

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.

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The largest herd of Registered Galloways West of the Great Lakes. Send for catalogue to

T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager, Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

Two young stallions by Prince of Wales out of Nancy McGregor, and fillies of breeding and quality.
TULLY ELDER, Proprietor, Glen Souris Farm, BRANDON, MAN.

FOR SALE BEES, pure Italian, several colonies, Russian Wolf Hounds,

three or four prize-winners of both sexes and all ages.

THOROUGHbred BLOOD STALLION,

five years old, of purest strain in the country

Write

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ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE



Bull and heifers of all ages for sale. 300 head to select from. Farm 3 miles from Deleau and 10 miles from Oak Lake.

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Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; cures Scabs, heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy. Prevents the attack of Warble Fly, heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

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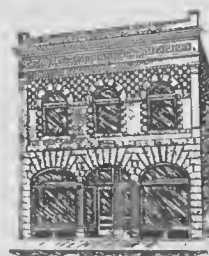
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Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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Write for Prize List.

M. COLLINS, President C. H. BROOKS, Sec'y-Treasurer



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Successor to J. F. Mitchell.
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The Territorial Law Respecting Male Animals.

This law, passed in 1897 and partially amended in May, 1900, we give in its main provisions, in reply to requests from several Western readers. It is known as the "Entire Animals Ordinance," and copies can be had at any time by applying to the Department of Agriculture at Regina.

Section 3. No stallion of one year old or upwards shall be permitted to run at large in any part of the Territories at any time.

4. Except as hereinafter provided, no bull nine months old or upwards shall be permitted to run at large in any part of the Territories at any time.

(2) The minister may by proclamation in the Gazette authorize stallions and bulls to run at large in any district named in that notice between the first day of July and thirty-first day of December in any year.

5. If there is no pound district, any person who finds a stallion or bull running at large contrary to the provisions of this ordinance may capture and confine such bull or stallion and promptly thereafter shall notify the owner thereof if known to such captor; and if such owner do not within three days after receiving such notice take away such stallion or bull and pay the captor thereof \$5 for his trouble and 25 cents per diem for the keep of the said stallion or bull for every day it has been in his custody, such owner

advertiser shall be reimbursed to the captor by the owner if the said stallion or bull is released by such owner or, if not so released, by the justice after the sale of such stallion or bull upon proof of such expenditure having been made.

7. If at the end of twenty days from the first publication of the notice in the said Gazette no owner be found for such stallion or bull or the payments herein provided have not been made to the captor, then upon application to a justice in Form B in the schedule hereto, verified under oath before the said justice, the said justice may, after eight days' notice posted up in three conspicuous places in the neighborhood of the place of capture (one of which shall be the post office nearest thereto) stating the time and place of sale, sell or cause the said stallion or bull to be sold by public auction, and out of the proceeds of such sale shall first pay the expenses of sale and advertising and justice's fees and then the sum of \$5 and costs of keeping to the captor and the balance to the minister.

(2) The justice of the peace shall immediately after the sale send to the department a description of the animal or animals sold, the date of sale, the amount realized and the disposition thereof.

Running at large means "without being under control of the owner either by being in direct and continuous charge of a herder, or by confinement within any building or enclosure or fence, whether the same be lawful or not."



CUTTING A FIELD OF CORN WITH A MASSEY-HARRIS BINDER ON THE FARM OF S. KOHLER, TREESBANK, MAN.

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding \$20, together with the cost of prosecution and the fees for capturing and the keep of such stallion or bull as aforesaid, which said fees shall be paid over on collection to the captor.

6. When the owner of any stallion or bull captured and confined under the provisions of the last preceding section is unknown to the captor, the said captor shall within forty-eight hours after such capture post up a notice of detention in Form A in the schedule hereto in three public places in the neighborhood of the place of capture and at the same time forward a copy of the notice to the department for publication in two consecutive issues of the Official Gazette, and the owner of such stallion or bull shall be entitled to receive delivery thereof upon paying the captor \$5 for his trouble and 25 cents per diem for the keep of such animal, together with the amount of the expenses actually incurred for advertising.

(2) In addition to advertising the capture of a stallion or bull in the Official Gazette as herein provided, the captor may also cause a copy of the notice of detention to be inserted in three successive weekly issues of the newspaper published nearest to the neighborhood in which the capture was made, and any expenditure not exceeding the sum of \$1 made for such

11. In any pound district or herd district established under the provisions of any ordinance of the Territories no stallion or bull shall be detained or sold in the manner provided in this ordinance but (if captured) shall be taken by the captor to the nearest accessible pound there to be dealt with as it is provided estrays may be dealt with.

12. The owner of any stallion or bull who after receiving a notice signed by a justice of the peace that such stallion or bull is running at large contrary to the provisions of this ordinance and requiring such owner to capture and confine the same neglects or refuses within forty-eight hours to comply with such notice shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction thereof before a justice of the peace to a penalty of \$5 for every day after the expiration of the time mentioned in said notice the stallion or bull is at large.

According to an experiment made at the Wisconsin Experimental Station, rape was shown to be the most satisfactory and cheapest fodder that could be grown for hogs. In sowing rape, the station advises that it be planted in drills thirty inches apart, and that the space between the rows be cultivated after each successive growth has been eaten off.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

We understand S. Martin, Rounthwaite, intends starting a ranch in Alberta.

The Government Indian farm at Macleod is getting five Galloway hells from D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.

Alex. Galbraith Janesville, Wisconsin, is off again to the Old Country for more horses and expects to return again in August.

John Simms, Snowflake, has a calf with five legs. The fifth leg comes out about the knee of the left fore leg. The calf is doing well.

J. G. Barron, Carberry, reports the sale of Judge II., by Judge, to E. Waines, Springbank, Ala., and Hero, by Duncan Stanley, to Jno. Salkeld, Dongola.

There was \$6,505.00 taken in cash by the auctioneer at the sale of Walter Lynch's Shorthorns. There was no discount off for cash, and it is an indication that our breeders are up to business.

D. S. Macdonald, auctioneer, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I am pleased to say the Walter Lynch sale was a grand success and I must thank The Nor'-West Farmer for its assistance in making a success of it."

Texas cattle are to be used in re-stocking the Boer farms. The first shipment has been made from Pensacola, Texas. A firm has a big contract with the British Government for young breeding stock for South Africa.

W. Chalmers, Hayfield, Man., writes: "I have made the sale of a good number of hells this season. I think about nine, but have three left yet, about twenty months old, in good condition and good animals. I have a fine horse colt from Queen Natalie, the Clyde mare bought at J. A. S. Macmillan's sale."

The Farmers' and Stockmen's Business Directory is a new venture in directories and aims to give the addresses of farmers and breeders throughout Canada and the United States. The intention is to issue the book several times a year. The price is \$2.50 and it is gotten up by P. H. Hale, 416 Granite Building, St. Louis, Mo.

A syndicate of farmers in the Fairmeade and Riga districts, Eastern Assiniboia, has recently purchased from A. Mason, of Brucefield, Ont., the imported Clydesdale stallion Union Bank. He is sired by Lord Erskine (1744), out of Lady of Carse (11277), and is registered in the 17th volume of the Clydesdale Stud Book of Great Britain and Ireland (No. 10016), also in the 10th volume of the American Clydesdale Stud Book, No. (9764).

Jas. Carruth, Portage la Prairie, while on a visit to Scotland, bought three pedigree Clydesdale fillies, which have arrived here safely. Mr. Carruth hails from the west of Scotland, where good horses are favored, and his selections should make their mark here. One is Pandora, a prize taker at last fall's shows, sire Mains of Aries. Chantress, by Palmerston, was bred by the brothers of the Marquis of Salisbury. On the dam's side she traces to Prince of Albion. Bell, by the Glasgow premium horse, Clan Chattan, was bred by Mr. Carruth's brother.

For several days Pat Burns, of Calgary, the heaviest beef shipper of the Northwest Territories, has been in the city figuring with W. G. Conrad for the purchase of the beef cattle of the Conrad Circle Company and the Conrad-Harris Cattle Company in Canada for this season. The deal was completed late last night and Mr. Burns secured the entire beef crop from the Canadian herds of the companies mentioned for \$188,750. The beef cattle sold have nothing to do with those from the Circle and Conrad-Harris herds on this side of the line. The first delivery of the stock sold is to be made at Calgary on or before the 15th day of July; the second delivery during August and the last delivery on or before October 30th. The cattle will be killed by Burns and stored in his refrigerators at Calgary for shipment all over the Canadian Northwest, while a large number of them will be shipped alive to Liverpool for the English market.—Great Falls Leader.

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCES EXPENSE


Ask for the Octagon Bar 237

"Amber" Plug Smoking Tobacco is winning on its merits.
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Save the tags; they are valuable.
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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Cellulitis.

T. G., Yorkton, Assa.: "Last fall two mares took swelling between front legs and breast. One broke and ran, the other went away itself. These mares suckled a foal apiece. Shortly after a horse took the same trouble, broke and ran. Then a second horse (the fourth) took the same trouble. One swelling never came to a head, but has a large pendulous lump under breast yet, two months after swelling started. What is the cause and remedy?"

Answer.—Apply a seton through the swelling and give the horse the following powder in his feed, twice daily, for a week: Digitalis twenty grains, bicarbonate of potash half an ounce.

Pneumonia.

Subscriber, Plumas, Man.: "I have a mare that foaled two days before her time in the stable along with other horses. No one was with her. When colt was found in the morning it was lying beside the door, seemed strong and all right, so was the mare. The colt seemed cold, it just lived three days. Its bowels and water were all right. The second day it stocked up in the legs, the hind legs being the worst, and seemed to stiffen up so that it did not care to walk. The second afternoon it seemed sick. The third forenoon it died. It breathed heavily as if in great pain and moaned a lot, would attempt to rise, but could not. One hour before it died it seemed to have something on its lungs or in its throat that it was trying to get up. Kept its mouth partly open and its tongue out, some blood came out of its right nostril. I opened it and found its lungs full of blood and water, the point of its left lung was black, the right lung was all black and hard, and smelt strong. The bowels seemed natural. What was the matter? Mare had lots of milk and the colt sucked well. Do you think it caught cold in this night? The stable was quite warm?"

Answer.—The colt took cold from exposure the night of its birth and pneumonia (inflammation of the lungs) followed.

Arthritis—Nebula.

Subscriber, Valley View, Assa.: "1. Can you tell me what was wrong with my colts? I had two died with the same trouble. One was four months old, still sucking his mother. When I noticed it first it was stiff on one of its front legs. I thought it had got a snag in its foot, examined it closely, but could not find anything. This was one morning and at night when I went to bring him and his mother out of the pasture field I found him stiff on his other front leg. Next morning he was stiff on all quarters and in a short time he was dead. Had another one die last winter. He was older. He was weaned, but he seemed to have the very same trouble. Those colts were both from the same mare. Does that have anything to do with it? Can you tell me what the trouble is and if there is any remedy? 2. I also have a cow with a white scum over her eye. Can you tell me what will take it off, has blown burnt alum in, but it does no good."

Answer.—1. The colts were affected with a kind of blood poisoning producing inflammation of the joints. It is caused by a germ infection, but how the colts became infected it is impossible to say.

2. Blow a little calomel into the eye once a day.

Poison Ivy.

Subscriber, Deloraine, Man.: "1. I have a cow which acted a little strange for a day. Then I noticed her teats were hard when I milked her in the morning, about ten o'clock a.m. she started to run about, lie down, and kick at her udder and seemed to be suffering terribly. At night the teats were as though they had been burnt, they were all blistered. Then the skin peeled off and underneath it is black wherever the hair is off, or thin, even on her nose and around her eyes is sore. We have washed her teats and udder with carbolic solution and given salts. Could you tell me what is the trouble and a cure. 2. Have a western horse that got his shoulder bruised while ploughing. It swelled, so I put a rag through the lump and there was a great deal of discharge. It has

healed up again. Could you tell me what would effect a cure for sweeny and lump, or help him?"

Answer.—1. Your cow has been poisoned by coming in contact with poison ivy. Bathe the parts affected with a solution of baking soda 2 per cent.

2. Apply a blister over the sweened muscles. Rub the lump with a little mercurial ointment once a day.

Poll Evil.

F. C. Case, Ponoka, Alta.: "I have a fine team of young horses that have poll evil, with running pipes. They have had it for four or five months. Can you tell me how to cure them?"

Answer.—To treat this condition successfully requires the knowledge and skill of an experienced veterinary surgeon, as the first step towards a cure must be the laying open of the diseased parts by a bold incision, and the removal of the decayed tissues. Following this, the wound must be dressed daily with antiseptics until it is healed. It is quite impossible to describe the operation so that a person who has no knowledge of anatomy and surgery can perform it, and you will consult your own interests by taking your horses to the most skilful veterinarian within your reach.

Bursal Enlargement or "Wind-galls."

J. Humphreys, Holland, Man.: "An aged horse, 26 years old, has been lame for some years on one hind leg, but is getting much worse this last couple of months. There are lumps growing on each side of his fetlock joint, they are quite soft, except when he puts his weight on it, when they become quite hard. What can I do to cure him and how long will it take, or do you think it worth while in such an old horse?"

Answer.—These swellings are an evidence of disease in the fetlock joints and in the ligaments of that region, and at the age of your horse the chances of curing are slight. If you wish to give him the benefit of the doubt, apply a sharp blister all around the joint, repeating in ten days if not better, then let him run on the grass.

Splint.

J. B. D., Winnipeg: "I have a mare, five years old, that has a small splint on the inside of the cannon bone on one front leg, has been there for some time. I would like to remove it. Can it be done without killing the hair?"

Answer.—If small, the enlargement can sometimes be removed by rubbing in a little mercurial ointment once a day, the chance of success is greater if the swelling is only recent.

Sprained Hip.

Subscriber, Rouleau, Assa.: "A five-year-old horse got tangled up in a rope last June and was badly burned around the fetlock. Shortly afterwards he got mired in a creek and must have hurt himself in some way, for I noticed him raising his left hind leg. There was no swelling, but seemed sore when pressed between the hip bone and the stifle. Does not show lameness walking or trotting, but does when backing. Keeps raising his leg in the stable. When raised to about its natural height, will hold it there, though it seems to hurt him. Will sometimes hold it up for about a minute. When running idle during the winter seemed all right, but is as bad as ever since starting to work."

Answer.—Bathe the leg with hot water twice a day and afterwards rub in some of the following liniment: Gum camphor half an ounce, menthol two drachms, oil of organum half an ounce, liquor ammoniac fortior two drachms, methylated alcohol one pint.

Enlargement of the Turbinate Bone.

Subscriber, Alta.: "I have a three-year-old colt that has got a large growth just inside one nostril. It completely fills up the opening and is very hard. It is of a pinkish or flesh color and cannot be seen without turning back the opening of the nostril. His appetite is not affected, eats and drinks well. If I hold the other nostril closed his breathing is quite stopped. There is a small quantity of yellowish discharge from that side, but not to any extent. Can you tell me what it is and what to do for it?"

Answer.—Your colt has enlargement of the turbinated bone and can only be cured by a skilful surgical operation. This should be done as soon as you can get a surgeon to operate.

Leg Mange—Eczema.

Old Subscriber, Shoal Lake, Man.: "1. A valuable horse has itchy legs. He bites them and makes them bleed, a white scab then comes on which looks bad, but it is dry and the legs do not swell. 2. He has a little sore in front of his hock joint. The hair stands out on it and it is covered with a rough scab. What can I do for it?"

Answer.—1. Clip off the hair as high as the hocks, wash them with soft soap and water, dry with a towel and then apply the following: Creosote one ounce, sulphur two ounces, raw linseed oil half a pint. Shake up well and rub in plenty every second day. 2. Rub in a little mild mercurial ointment.

Swelled Legs.

W. N., Franklin, Man.: "I have a colt, three weeks old. Is swollen up in hind legs and is much worse in wet weather, he has been that way now for two weeks. The swelling appears most in the hock joint and he gets very stiff at times. I have been

bathing it with warm water and salt and rubbing it with Kendall's Spavin Cure and it appears to be getting no better. What remedy would be the best?"

Answer.—Rub the swelling with liniment of iodide of potassium, to be obtained at the drug store, and give the colt ten grains of pot. iodide once a day.

Fleming's 3 are free if they fail.

No Need of Spavins.

Fleming's Spavin Cure will not fail. Simple, harmless, not painful, and one application usually cures. All old ideas about spavins do not count against this remedy—it is different and certain.

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Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure makes the cure of these diseases easy, and a matter of two to four weeks only where other treatment requires months and often fails. This has never yet failed, and if it ever does it costs nothing. We have an important treatise for you.

Write us today for circulars.
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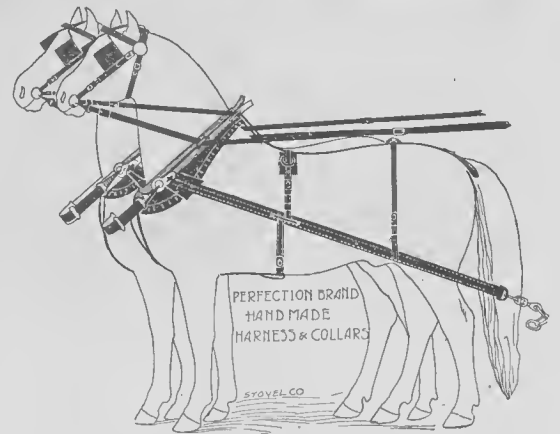
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A good reliable Harness for general farm and team work.

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BRIDLES—\$4.50 per pair. 3 cheeks, square blinds, ring bits, fancy fronts and rosettes.
LINES—\$2.75 per set. 5/8 x 21 ft., with suaps.
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BELLY BANDS—\$1.25 per pair. Folded, with 1 1/2 in. buckles.
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TURN BACKS and HIP STRAPS—\$2.00 per set. 5/8 in. hack strap, 5/8 hip strap, folded cruppers to buckle on, and trace carriers.
BREAST STRAPS—\$1.25 per pair. 1 1/2 inch extra heavy straps, snaps and slides, with harness.
MARTINGALES—\$1.25 per pair. 1 1/2 inch extra heavy straps.
COLLARS—\$4.50 per pair. Perfection brand, hand sewn, hand stuffed, russet leather face, black leather backs and rims.
Oak tanned leather is the only leather used in any of our harness.
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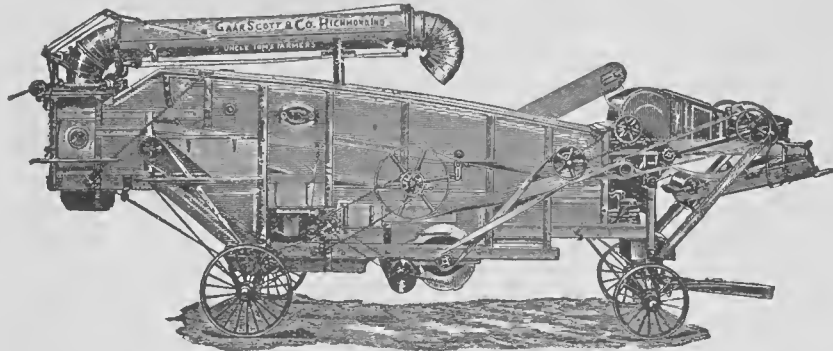


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GAAR SCOTT & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources. All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his hand, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

Impounded.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray, compiled since last issue:—

Belmont, Man.—One white horse, aged, brand on right front shoulder, weight 900 lbs. Alex. McCuaig, 20, 5, 15.

Brandon, Man.—One dark hay colt, coming two years, mare, with white spot on forehead; also one dark hay stud colt, two years, left hind foot white, with white stripe down face; also one hay mare, two years old, with white spot on face and white spot on both front feet; also one hay stud colt, two years old, left hind foot white; also one hay mare, coming three years, right hind foot white. Geo. Teuhle, 4, 4, 16.

Cottonwood, Assa.—On May 20, 1902, mare, about 3 years, light brown, white stripe down face, three white feet, scar from barb wire cut on fore arm. R. Hind, N.E. 20, 18, 22w2.

Davin, Assa.—On May 26, 1902, mare, 3 years, bay, white face, hind feet white, about 16 hands in height, weight about 1,200 lbs. R. M. Elliott, N.W. 16, 16, 16w2.

Gainshoro, Assa.—Gelding, aged, black, white stripe down face, hind feet white, shoe on right front foot, weight about 1,100 lbs., quiet to handle. Leslie Cowan, S.W. 19, 4, 30w1.

Lennox, Man.—One small chestnut pony mare, with white face, three white feet, white spot on left side, three years old. Wm. Vasey, 16, 1, 24.

Melita, Man.—One black mare, aged; also one bay stallion and one grey mare, about three years old, with bad wire cut on left hind leg, and branded with a figure "1" within a circle. D. Ramsey, 16, 1, 26.

Morris, Man.—One horse, color sorrel, aged, branded I. P. on left shoulder. John Earl, Lot 399.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Horse, bay, large white stripe on face, three white feet; horse, bay, white star with small stripe on forehead, white hind foot; horse, bay, indistinctly branded WC monogram on right hip; horse, brown, indistinctly branded lazy H on right shoulder; horse, about 3 years, brown, no white marks; mare, black, indistinctly branded running 3 on left shoulder; yearling colt, black, white star on forehead; large mare,

bay, in foal, indistinct brand on left shoulder. Jas. Campbell, S.E. 22, 17, 28w2.

Napinka, Man.—One broncho, color dark bay, black mane and tail, one white spot on back near withers, brand G-D, weight about 1,100. Thos. Cosgrove, 16, 3, 25.

Otterburne, Man.—One stallion, two or three years old, color chestnut, branded on the left shoulder with a figure "4" within a circle, and a white crooked stripe on the face. Joseph Theroux.

Pasqua, Assa.—Cow, about 5 or 6 years, dark red, badly cut and scarred, dehorned, no brand; horse, about 9 years, sorrel, about 15 hands in height, weight about 1,150 lbs., branded inverted TX or LX on left shoulder. R. Beard, N.W. 16, 16, 25w2.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—Pony mare, aged, dark brown, apparently an Indian pony, brand resembling U with har in centre. Andrew Johnson, S.E. 10, 21, 9w2.

St. Jean Baptiste, Man.—One pig, about one year old, color black, with white spots, ears cut by dogs; also one sow, about one year old, color black, with white spots, ears cut by dogs. Romauld Marion, Lot 171.

Whitewood, Assa.—Mare, about 6 years, scirel, no marks; mare, 2 or 3 years, iron grey, no marks; heavy gelding, aged, dark brown, white blaze down face, two hind legs white; gelding, 2 or 3 years, roan, hind fetlocks white; gelding, 2 or 3 years, buckskin, three white fetlocks; gelding, 2 or 3 years, scirel, hind fetlocks white; pony mare, aged, light brown, hind fetlocks white, yearling at foot; mare, aged, brown, one hind fetlock white, yearling mare colt at foot; pony mare, aged, blue, hind fetlocks white, branded HP, with yearling colt at foot. Arthur Biggins, S.E. 2, 15, 3w2.

Lost.

Audrey, Assa.—One hay mare, about 850 lbs., black mane and tail, latter cut square at end, right hind foot white, white star in forehead. F. J. Puffer, 24, 5, 32.

Edenwold, Assa.—About May 1, 1902, broncho mare, about 16 years, bay, stiff in front legs; also pony mare, about six years, sorrel, white stripe down face, likely with foal, branded ID on left hip. Paul Bredt.

Longlaketon, Assa.—One light hay 3-year-old horse, white face, four white feet, branded reversed N5 on right thigh. Herman Doege.

Maple Creek, Assa.—Black mare, white stripe on face, four years old, branded 26 har on left shoulder. Suitable reward. Jas. Lohhan.

Moosomin, Assa.—One black horse with stripe on face, branded on nigh hind hip HE. When he left had a set of heavy harness on. Anyone giving information leading to recovery will be suitably rewarded. J. A. Murray.

Ogilvie, Man.—One yearling Hereford bull calf; one yearling heifer, all red, with white spot on forehead; one black and white yearling heifer; one red and white yearling heifer; and one brown and black yearling heifer, with large white spot on forehead. Reward paid for information leading to recovery. Jno. Barsley.

Pense, Assa.—Light grey team, mare and horse, 7 and 8 years; horse has swelling on left hind foot, branded Z. One has halter with shank tied around neck, the other has balter with rope trailing, 15 to 16 hands. Manes and tails dark grey. Last seen in Pasqua vicinity heading west. Wm. Duff, Regina, or John Reynolds, Pense.

Estray.

Balgonie, Assa.—Mare, aged, brown, little white on right hind foot, indistinct brand on left shoulder, stiff in front; mare, bay,

white face, wall eye (right), hind legs white, branded reversed FM monogram on left hip. John S. Lytle, 14, 17, 18w2.

Bredenhury, Assa.—On May 16, stallion, light roan, white face, white extending over left eye, dark mane, light tail, white feet, height 14½ hands. Wm. Louttit, 32, 22, 1w2.

Crowfoot, Alta.—Mare, bay, white face, three white legs, branded bar X on right shoulder, yearling at foot; mare, red roan, white face, two white legs, branded har X on right shoulder, yearling at foot; mare, bay, two white feet, branded har X on right shoulder, yearling at foot; mare, aged, sorrel, white face, branded J on left shoulder and crown on left hip. John Clark, 30, 21, 20w2.

Elkwater, Assa.—About May 12, 1902, stallion, dark brown, hind feet white, branded ZT on right shoulder and har over lazy C on right hip. R. S. Clayton.

Fairville, Assa.—Gelding, black, little white on face, white heels, branded M on right thigh. Henry Shuler, S.W. 28, 18, 24w2.

Glen Adelaide, Assa.—One dark grey mare, stripe on face, 4 years old, 14 hands high, branded C with a dot in centre on right shoulder, and on left hip reversed U with har over the top. E. Covill, 28, 10, 1w2.

Hazelwood, Assa.—Young mare, about 3 or 4 years, light bay, star on forehead, weight about 900 or 1,000 lbs., indistinct brand on left shoulder; pony mare, aged, bay, weight about 700 or 800 lbs., branded triangle on left thigh. James Hunter, 2, 12, 6w2.

Hirsch, Assa.—Mare, dark brown, white star on forehead, with halter on. John Olson, 3, 3, 5w2.

Montgomery, Assa.—Since about April 10th, 1902, stag steer, 3 years, pure white, branded inverted J on right hip, right ear cut; steer, about 2 years, white, branded inverted J on right hip, right ear cut; heifer, grey, right ear cut, branded inverted J on right hip. Henry Cumming, 36, 13, 4w2.

Saltcoats, Assa.—Small stallion, grey, branded (supposed) U on left shoulder, vent front leg. Tom Gowsey, 28, 25, 1w2.

Touchwood Hills, Assa.—On May 24th, stallion, 2 years, black, mane hogged, tail cut square. Roger Pellettier.

Wallace, Assa.—Stallion, two years, light bay, white spot on forehead, white stripe down nose. E. H. Wilson, N. W. 18, 27, 2w2.

Wolseley, Assa.—Since about July 1st last, horse, about 8 years, dark bay, white face and mouth, four white feet, weight about 950 lbs., large indistinct brand like wine cup or anchor with B in centre on left shoulder. Adam Bieber, 20, 14, 10w2.

\$20.00 REWARD

Lost, stolen or strayed from the farm of John Hubbs, Jr., at Rose Valley, on December 23, 1901, a brown team of geldings, well matched. One had a star in forehead and other had a collar bruise on right shoulder, 15½ hands high, weight about 1,300 lbs. Unbranded. Reward will be given for information leading to recovery.

CHARLES HUBBS,
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LONSDALE NELLES

WRITES

Under date of

BRANDON, December 16th, 1901.

My son and I like our 25-Horse Compound Gaar-Scott straw-burning Engine fine. It works well in every respect. Our 3-way crank Separator is the best cleaner I ever used and I have threshed for 25 years. The self-feeder also works well. We threshed this fall 60,000 bushels of wheat and 20,000 bushels of oats. I will recommend it to those wanting a first-class rig.

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Herbageum is a pure aromatic aid to digestion.

By feeding it the farmer is enabled to use straw and other coarse foods to advantage. An animal will never get off its feed if it gets Herbageum regularly.

Fifty cents worth of it will make a ton and a quarter of separated milk equal to new whole milk for calves or pigs. It is a sure preventative of scours and constipation, and calves will thrive on fresh whey if they have Herbageum in it.

A tablespoonful twice a day fed to a horse with his grain will put him in condition and keep him there while doing heavy work, and it does this without drugging him, for Herbageum contains no antimony, arsenic, aloes, copers, saltpetre, resin or any substance that acts directly on the system of an animal, but is a combination of pure spices whose aromatic qualities replace those flavors and perfumes that are in the grasses and blossoms of a June pasture.

It needs no scalding or other preparation when fed to calves with skim-milk or whey, and any farmer can test the matter for himself by an outlay of 50 cents and without trouble.

It never fails, and those who test it are always satisfied.

Herbageum is manufactured at Galt, Canada, by the Beaver Manufacturing Co., and they will be pleased to send further information about Herbageum to those who write for it.

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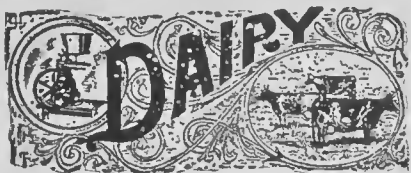
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Beautify our Factories.

At the recent conference of dairy experts held at Ottawa, Miss Laura Rose, of the Ontario Agricultural College, gave the following paper. We commend it to the patrons of factories in the West:—

A little girl had an autograph book of which she thought a great deal. One day her young brother Harry dropped a large drop of ink on a page in it, making a most unsightly blot. She could not erase it, neither could she tear out the page, for on the other side was written a nice verse. With tears in her eyes Mary showed her uncle Ed. the blot. In a cheerful tone her uncle said: "Don't cry over that, little one, we'll make that page the prettiest one in the book." He took up his pen and made a few bold strokes, then with more cautious heed he made under this blot the dainty outline of a beautiful face—the blot serving the purpose of a pretty bonnet—a transformation most pleasing and suggestive.

We have scattered all over the Dominion factories and creameries and I am speaking the truth when I say that 19 out of every 20 are blots on the landscape; yea, they are more than blots, for they not only offend the eye but thenose as well. Is it not possible, as the blot on Mary's album was made into a thing of beauty, to so convert our factories and their surroundings into spots which instead of detracting may add additional beauty to the landscape?

It is important to the maker that the factory surroundings be clean and tidy. They are the outward indications of what may be expected within. Naturally we would expect to find a man who had things looking nice outside to be equally particular in the making of his butter or cheese. We should have a care that first impressions are favorable. The approach to the factory very often tells us what we may expect when we enter the building.

INSTRUCTORS SHOULD HELP.

Instructors should consider it their duty to comment on the outside as well as the inside surroundings. They have it in their power to make many kindly criticisms and suggestions and should not fail to give the word of praise

where it is deserved. We all know how the surroundings of cheese factories and creameries may be made more attractive. We know what a change a little paint, the clearing away of old boards, wood, etc., the gathering up of stones would make. Then, in addition, if the ground be levelled and sodded, a few trees planted, and a flower bed or two made, the transformation would be marvellous.

These are things which should be done—but the problem is, how and by whom?

It is a most disheartening undertaking for one man to attempt to clear away the rubbish which perhaps has been accumulating for the past ten years or more. The maker usually has enough to occupy his time in doing the required work of the factory, and unless encouraged and helped, is not likely to do much toward beautifying the place. Get things in such a shape that he will take a pride in keeping up the appearance of his factory. Provide him with a lawn mower, and if water is plentiful and convenient, get some hose, and the place that before was an eyesore and blot on the natural scenery of a beautiful country will be as a jewel in a rich setting.

CENTRES OF INFLUENCE.

Our factories and creameries should be centres from which should issue not only good cheese and butter, but influences which would tend to the general up-lifting of the entire community.

Where the building and grounds are all run-down or where a new building has just been erected and everything is in great disorder, the patrons should make a bee, and, under the direction of some competent man, give a day to a general fixing-up—helping in this way they would take more interest in seeing it well kept afterwards.

Our system of remuneration is such that not many people do something for nothing, and so the employees about a factory often do not feel it part of their work to look after the grounds. To avoid any misunderstanding, it might be well to define in the agreement what is expected in this regard, and, if necessary, make a small allowance for the extra labor.

In certain parts of England prizes are awarded to station masters for the most attractive station grounds. Where one company owns several factories, or where syndicates are formed, would it not be a good plan to offer a prize of \$5 or \$10 to the man who kept his factory surroundings the neatest, or, instead of money, a medal or diploma might be presented.

Tidy, attractive grounds could not help but inspire the maker to do better

work and lend a pleasure and pride to an occupation which is too often mere drudgery.

More and more is the aesthetic side of our nature being developed, and the culture and refinement emanating from this development will tell not only on the manners and morals of our people but also tend to a refinement in appetite and taste, hence in our special line, this higher culture will result in the manufacture of and demand for a choice article of butter and cheese.

One leading spirit at each factory or creamery in the West could do a wonderful work in stirring up the rest of the patrons to beautify the surroundings of the place where the produce of their cows is made into human food.

You can't buy a paying dairy herd. When a farmer raises a good cow he generally keeps her.

Cows should be broken to be milked on both sides. If they have short teats the work is easier and it makes them gentle and more easily handled.

Could you do your best if you were kept busy fighting flies from morning to night? No more can the cow. Help her a little by the use of the sprayer. She will reciprocate every such kindness, and do it in a most pleasing way, too.

Buying a cow is quite like courting a girl. One must know something about the mother. We cannot expect great things from a heifer whose mother has nothing behind her but a string of ciphers with a decimal point at the left of them. Look out for the mothers.

Many farmers salt their cows on the ground. That is not the best way. Boxes, or if the cows come up under the shed at night, a strip of board nailed along the edge of a long sill to make a wide trough will hold the salt far better, and the cows can get it as they need it. The old way is wasteful, and waste means harder work to get along on the farm, as it does everywhere.

J. A. Ruddick, chief of the dairy division, Ottawa, is having samples of butter from creameries in different sections of the Dominion analyzed by Professor Shutt, the chemist of the experimental farms, to ascertain the percentage of moisture they contain. This step is being taken as a result of the recent enactment put in force in the British markets requiring that all butter shall contain not more than 16 per cent. of moisture. Circulars giving all particulars about this matter will be issued shortly.

The man behind the cow is a very important factor in the success of the dairy. Many seem to think that good cows form the basis of success, but a minute's thought will show that the cows would be a poor success if left to themselves, no matter how heavy milkers they were. Man's care in providing food of the proper kind in abundance and his management of the products as well as his wise direction of breeding operations are all factors which make for success.

Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators.

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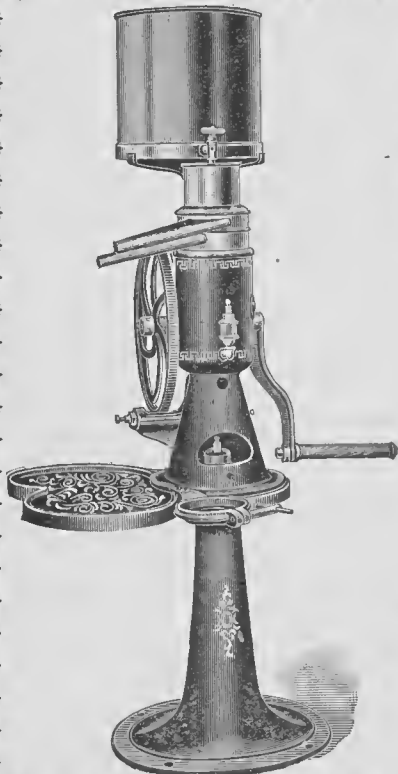
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In the Dairy

The purity of Windsor Salt shows largely in the increased demand from the largest dairies. For rich, delicate flavor, and quickness with which it dissolves, in butter or cheese, it is unequalled.

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187 LOMBARD STREET.

The Duties of an Instructor.

This was the topic for one of the discussions at the recent dairy convention at Ottawa. The duties of an inspector were discussed in his relation to the making of cheese and butter and the building and equipment; the milk supply and the maker and his work.

L. A. Zufelt, instructor for the Eastern Dairy Association, opened the discussion, saying:—

The milk supply is the most important consideration in the manufacture of milk. The instructor, when he visits a factory, should endeavor to locate any bad milk that is received and the patron who sends it. He should then visit that patron and try to show him how to improve its quality. The instructor should also hold meetings of the patrons and show them how necessary it is that they should all send in only the best of milk. The day has gone by when the instructor was expected to show the makers how to make cheese and butter. The dairy schools have been established to instruct makers and they are supposed to be thoroughly acquainted with their work. The instructors should go to the factories to help the makers if they need it and to keep them up to date in their methods. One of the necessities in dairy work is that factories should be properly equipped. Unless the milk is good, the maker capable and the equipment complete, it is impossible to manufacture a high quality of cheese or butter. The instructor should help the maker where possible in pointing out to the patrons the necessity of having proper equipment. When reporting on the condition of a factory inspectors should be careful to see their remarks are absolutely correct. Many factories are not properly located, as a large proportion have been constructed in hollows, where they can obtain water conveniently. As a result, there is poor drainage and the cheese made in such factories is injured in consequence. In my opinion not twenty-five per cent. of our factories are properly located and constructed. I would like to see the government make it necessary for all cheese factories to take out licenses. Licenses could then be refused to factories which were not properly constructed and located. Bad cheese made by a few factories injures the reputation of all Canadian cheese, and if we could weed out such factories by legislation, I believe the majority of our dairymen would support such a law. I also believe that here in Ontario we could do better work if our factories were arranged in groups with instructors in charge of each.

J. W. Mitchell, of Nova Scotia, formerly of Regina, spoke on the need for better organization and more thorough work on the part of inspectors. Quite a number took part in the discussion, and all were agreed that an instructor, when visiting a factory for the first time, should make a careful examination to ascertain if the location of the building was such as to permit of good drainage. The water supply should also be carefully inspected to see if it is perfectly fresh and wholesome. The equipment of the factory should be looked into. It was also thought that the instructor should, whenever possible, take the maker's place on the stand and reject—giving his reasons for so doing—all bad milk received. The homes of the patrons whose milk was refused should afterwards be visited, either by the maker or by the instructor, and an examination be made to ascertain, if possible, the cause for the bad flavor in their milk.

If the instructor found the maker was incompetent or any defects in the location or equipment of the building, it was considered he should report the matter immediately to the management of the factory.

Be sure that the drinking place in the pasture is clean. Drinking from a foul, stagnant pool is ruinous.

The special dairy meeting arranged for by C. A. Murray, Manitoba Dairy Superintendent, have been well attended and very successful in every way. This shows that meetings of this kind will always draw a good crowd of interested listeners.

The Keeping Qualities of Butter

We have heard during the last five or six months and particularly since the held goods were put upon the market, many complaints that the quality of the goods have not been up to the standard, and at least those that have been stored have come out in very poor condition, quality has deteriorated very much. We have made inquiries of parties who have placed their goods in storage as to what, in their judgment, was the cause. The general opinion seems to be that the high acid flavor that has come to be considered par excellence in the flavor of June goods has been the cause of this poor quality when the goods were taken out.

This has been one of our contentions for many years, that this especially high flavor which has been so much desired is obtained at the expense of keeping quality, and the fact that some experiments and contests have been started along that line to determine what is the best quality of goods for keeping, is an indication that people are thinking along that line. It is an unfortunate fact that flavor has been of so much importance in the scoring of butter. It would seem as if a little less stress was put on flavor it would have resulted in a better quality of goods. The high-flavored goods, that is, the kind that has been so "highly recommended," have been the same that developed some sort of an unpleasant flavor during the storage time. We are inclined to believe that a change is coming in the condition of affairs and that we may hope to see a little more attention paid to actual character and quality of goods, than so much to flavor. We believe this will result in a grade of goods that will have more character and be of more value both to the consumer and the dealer. To the consumer because he will get a clean, sweet flavor that will be pleasant until the goods are consumed and to the dealer because the goods will not go "off" so rapidly.—Elgin Dairy Report.

When butter is gathered in the churn in granular form it is never overchurned. Pounding it after it is in a lump or large mass is what overchurns it.

We do not feed our cows "just for this time." The care and feed given them count for the future. In short, no man works more for coming days than the farmer.

The unusual amount of rainfall, while making excellent pasture for dairy cattle, has operated against the cheese factories in that it has made the roads very heavy for drawing the milk to the factories.

An English dairy company has been buying dairy cows in New England and wants to buy some hundreds more. One of its leading lines is the preparation of preserved milk and cream for South Africa.

Faith in Whey.

Few have any faith in whey, but there is really nutriment in it. Many say it is death to calves, and so it is, generally, but this is not because of the lack of nutriment in it, but because of the inability of the calf to assimilate it, and as food that is not assimilated will invariably cause either scours or constipation it is death to the calf. A pure aromatic is not a food. Whey is a food but there is nothing aromatic about it. Now, by combining Herbageum, which is a pure aromatic but not a food, with whey, which is a food but not an aromatic, a combination is obtained which is a food that can be assimilated, and in this way the trouble of scours and that of constipation may be overcome even while feeding whey. On this point Mr. David Osborne, of Arden, Ont., some time since stated that he used 30 lbs. of Herbageum with seven calves; fed it with fresh whey and they did splendidly. They ate the whey with a relish.

U S U S U S

THE U. S. SEPARATOR SAVES TIME LABOR

When separating the milk, on account of its large capacity :

When cleaning up afterwards, owing to the few parts to wash.

Time saved is labor saved :
By the arrangement of the gears and the use of ball bearings, etc., the required speed is obtained with less power than others.



AND MAKES MONEY

By getting more cream—it has proved in test after test that it is the cleanest skimmer on the market :
By improving the quality of the product, thereby commanding a higher price :
By wearing longer, on account of its more substantial and simple make-up, thus lessening repair bills, etc.

If interested, write for catalogues containing letters from prominent users, dairying authorities, experiment stations, etc., confirming the above statements.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

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There is no duty on U. S. Separators shipped into Canada.

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HAVE BEEN FOR TWENTY YEARS

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use our

PATENT "SAFE LOCK" STEEL SHINGLES



Handsone and durable. They interlock on all four sides and are positively guaranteed weather, fire and lightning proof.

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Water in Butter.

As has been already announced in this paper, the British Government has passed an order-in-council prohibiting the sale of butter containing more than 16 per cent. of water. In view of this prohibition, William Smith, of the Grassmarket, Edinburgh, has published in the Scottish Farmer a report of some interesting experiments he has made on the subject of water content in butter. Mr. Smith is a well-known authority on dairy work, and what he has to say is well worthy the attention of all butter makers. He says:—

"As far as Scotland is concerned, there has never been any real complaint against watered butter, and in all my long experience, I have never heard of any person who tried the watering of butter for profit. The complaint has rather been that it was difficult to get the water out of it. It is well known that dry butter is the most valuable, the best keeping, and the class of butter, both fresh and salted, that always takes the leading prizes at shows. In carrying on my business as a butter maker, I have carried out at different times experiments under varying conditions to ascertain how to produce the driest, and, at the same time, maintain that lactic aroma which belongs to first-class butter. Like every experimenter who gropes his own way, some of my trials proved nothing, but others proved of considerable value. Not being an analyst myself, I was obliged to have the results of my experiments analyzed by qualified men at considerable cost, and, in order to prove the correctness of their figures, I had duplicates done by different men, and I am glad to say they agreed more closely in the butter samples than they generally do in milk."

One experiment showed that butter taken from the churn in a granular state contained about 1 per cent. less water than butter that was churned into a lump. The granular, when taken from the churn, analyzed 16.86 per cent., but under the butter-worker and washing the water content was reduced to 13 per cent. On the same day he bought Irish fresh creamery which contained 15.86 per cent. water, and Danish fresh containing 16.70 per cent., which placed it within the forbidden limit.

Fresh and sour cream from the same lot were tried against each other. The sweet cream churned at 58 deg. and in granular form, washed with water at 48 deg., then worked twice, showed 11.90 per cent. of water. The soured sample, treated the same way showed 13.32 per cent. of water. But that made from soured cream had a fine lactic flavor, which the other had not, and was therefore the best selling butter.

Pasteurized cream, skilfully treated, showed rather less water and altogether a better quality of butter than the same cream treated in the ordinary way.

A test between salted and unsalted butter, both properly worked, showed 4.11 per cent. more water in the fresh than in the salted butter. The heavier the percentage of salt the lower will be the percentage of water.

The most important of all Mr. Smith's tests was that showing the effect of re-churning the butter with sour milk. He bought, at a low price, a parcel of heavily salted Irish butter, which contained only 9.80 per cent. of water. This was divided into three portions. The first portion was re-churned in water at 72 degrees, and reduced to granular condition; this water was drawn off, and the grain was washed in water at 58 deg., worked on the butter worker; and, on analysis, it was found to contain 17.58 per cent. of water. The next portion was churned in sweet milk with all its cream at 63 deg., washed in water at 48 deg., worked on the worker, and it retained 18.70 per cent. of water. The third portion was churned in lapped (sour) whole milk, at 63 deg. It was reduced to a granular condition with the addition of what butter was in the sour milk, washed at 58 deg., worked once on the butter worker, and the analysis showed 24.08 per cent. of water; that is:—

Rechurning in water added 7.78 per cent. of water.

Rechurning in sweet milk added 8.90 per cent. of water.
Rechurning in sour milk added 14.28 per cent. of water.

Churning over again with water added nothing to its value; the butter was changed from salt to fresh; the color was destroyed and the flavor was gone, and the 7.78 per cent. of added water would not make up for the loss in quality. The rechurning in sweet milk would leave a small profit, but the rechurning in soured whole milk improved the butter immensely. It took away the strong peaty flavor from the home-made Irish lump, and added 14½ per cent. of buttermilk, with that sweet and palatable lactic flavor, which, when consumed at that stage, gives universal satisfaction. Of course, the 16 per cent. standard for water puts a limit to this adding of buttermilk, which, when analyzed, 90 per cent. of it counts for water. This experiment clearly shows that it will not pay any person to add clean water to butter; but, butter having an affinity for milk containing a certain degree of lactic acid, it is quite easy to load it with this kind of fluid.

The rechurning of stale butter in this way is looked on as a useful method of renovation, but the loading with excess of water would at once bring the seller within the scope of the law.

The last experiment of any value was with cream gathered six days, churned at 63 deg., and washed with water at 63 deg. in an extra hot spell of Scotch weather at a temperature of 80 deg., with thunder in the air. The best work that could be done under these conditions was to leave 18.25 per cent. of water. With the use of ice this heavy loading of water could have been avoided.

The Butter Charmer.

Mrs. Edward Moul, an English lecturer on dairying, says:—

Some years since I had occasion to deliver a lecture to a large and crowded audience—an audience which had not come to seek knowledge, or criticize in a friendly spirit the "new-fangled ways" of a (to them) fresh method of butter-making, but an audience bristling with prejudice, hostility and derision.

"What does she like of her know, with her fancy machinery and ladyfied talking; what does she think the like of her can tell us that we didn't ken years ago?" asked one woman of another.

"My word; What, indeed? Why, I made buther (she pronounced it 'buth-er') in my grandmither's mither's churn before her was thought on."

"She'll rue coming here trying to teach her grandmither to suck eggs, like as not, before her goes," chimed in another.

The lecture was accompanied by a butter-making demonstration, a hundred quarts of cream being churned, washed, brined, worked, and made up into 100 lbs. of butter—more or less. My usual custom was to lecture with the aid of "notes," and after taking the temperature of the air, churn, and cream, to set the churn gently revolving, and deliver it over to the care of my assistants, whilst I addressed the company as the process of churning proceeded. To my dismay, I found I had mislaid my precious notes. The time was rapidly passing, and the people were impatient to hear what they called the "tomfoolery" begin—and, notes or no notes, I must commence. With beating heart and puzzling brain, I vainly attempted to remember the subject of my address, and grasped a glass dairy thermometer, to take, as usual, the temperature of the air and cream. As I bent forward, waiting with the thermometer in the churn, a harsh, derisive laugh assailed my burning ears, making me tingle at the sneer conveyed in its tones. Looking up, I recognized amongst the audience a farmer, holding a large farm in the vicinity, who bawled out: "Eh, Missis, is't a love charm you're puttin' in that?"

"No, sir," I replied, with, I fear, a painfully mirthless smile, "not a love charm, but a butter charmer." And with these words, strange to say, I was no longer nervous or undecided about

the subject of my address. A fighting spirit had possessed me with that sneering laugh—a determination to prove to that man that what I said was a fact, and that the thermometer was a "butter charmer" in very truth.

The "Use of the Thermometer" was to be the subject of my lecture. The rest of my audience I forgot. It was this scoffer I was going to lecture to, and show the all-powerful effects of temperature on the art of butter making, and that the thermometer was the golden key that opened the way to dominate certain effects—and that without its aid all was guess work, the results unreliable, the work being done in the dark.

Well, I lectured to that man—at that man only—the other 700 or so people being completely blotted out; and at the end of forty minutes I finished in an intense and interested silence that was infinitely flattering and encouraging.

My audience was quite eager to see the practical part of my demonstration fulfilled—they strained forward to see the golden grains of butter-fat, sparkling with clearest brine, and free from buttermilk, placed on the butter worker, and had become quite enthusiastic and warmly congratulatory at the completion of the demonstration.

But the proudest feather I wore in my cap for many a day was the voice

of the "scoffer," now no longer derisive, saying, in quiet accents: "Here, missis, give us hold of a couple of they 'thermometers'; I'll never be widout 'em in the dairy any mair."—Exchange.

Provide a watering place for the dog. Poor fellow, he often suffers from thirst.

The favorite breeding place for flies is horse manure. So if it is kept covered as far as possible, or, at any rate, far away from the house, their number might be decreased.

The REID Hand Separator

is the closest skimmer, as well as the easiest running and most economical separator made.

Very Simple and Durable. Capacity 150 to 500 lbs per hour. Prices \$60 to \$100. Hand separator circular and illustrated catalogue of dairy supplies free

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30th and Market St.
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A Chain is Not Stronger Than its Weakest Link.

Neither is a Cream Separator a success without a perfect bowl.

A comparison between the bowl of the

NATIONAL Cream Separator



and others: The National has but three parts to the bowl—no bowl could be less complicated; readily understood by anyone, and almost impossible to become out of adjustment—the latest and most successful pattern made. One great feature is **CLEANLINESS**.

A Hint—Are you going to buy a Separator with a complicated bowl? One so full of corrugations, seams, crevices, corners, discs and intricate passages that you can only clean it with the utmost care and a lot of time and patience. Do

you think after turning one of these hard running, back number separators for half an hour you will care enough about the quality of your butter in spending another hour to properly clean the bowl? No, you won't! What then? The stench of the bowl is unbearable, affecting the flavor of your butter.

Buy the right kind of separator, the latest improved National, the lightest running, the closest skimming, the most convenient and simple separator made and in greater demand **RIGHT NOW** than any other on the market—a Canadian made machine sold with a guarantee of absolute satisfaction.

Jos. A. Merrick, 117 Bannatyne St., East, Winnipeg, Man.

General Agent Manitoba and North-West Territories.
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.



The Nor-West Farmer's Gold Medal.

The Nor-West Farmer again offered a grand challenge cup and gold medal to the Manitoba Poultry Association this year. It was offered for the best pen of fowls exhibited by a farmer residing on and working not less than a quarter section of land. The cup is to be held one year by the winner and the gold medal becomes his property. The prize this year was won by Fred. Smith, Brandon, for a pen of S. C. Brown Leghorns, scoring 181½ points. We give below illustrations of the medal. The obverse side of the medal bears the inscription as seen in the illustration,



while the reverse side has engraved on it a S. C. Brown Leghorn cock. The



medal is to be worn as a watch charm, and we feel sure Mr. Smith will be pleased to show it to all his friends.

Details in Poultry Keeping.

By W. A. Hamilton, Alberta.

Successful poultry keeping depends largely upon attention to details. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any one can have even moderate success who does not systematically and punctually attend to matters which to the casual observer seem of very slight importance.

A gate left open and your stock males are fighting, disfigured, and it may be one is dead. A coop door is insecurely fastened, the hen knocks it down and two or three chicks are killed. A pail of milk or water is left near the coops and a few youngsters are drowned. This week you are too busy to dust the chicks with insect powder and next week they are dying from lice. Separately, it is true, these are trifling losses, but before the season is over they have aggregated enough to seriously lessen the profit, or altogether changed it into a loss.

The past month has been one of more than ordinary anxiety to chickenmen. In addition to the usual work of looking after sitting hens and cooping young chicks, the labor has been much increased by the excessive rainfall. Where the drainage was bad, some yards have been flooded and whole broods drowned. A few years ago I learned that even in dry countries we had to be prepared for heavy rains. It was my first

summer in the West, and I had heard much of the semi-arid climate of Southern Alberta, but a June thunderstorm flooded my yards and drowned one-third of my chicks. The experience came so high that I have taken good care since then to see that all my coops are on well drained ground.

Many of the early chicks are well grown now. They no longer need to be brooded by the hen, more likely they are looking for a roosting place. On most farms the big chicks are allowed to roost with the old hens. It is a great mistake. They will be sure to be pecked and injured as well as getting plenty of lice. Better make roosting coops for them and keep them away from the hen-house till late fall. If you have only a few chicks, a big packing box, raised at one end and open to the east will do. In this make a couple of roosts eight or ten inches from the ground. Either move it or clean it out carefully once a week. At the same time paint the roosts and sides with kerosene. Here, free from insect pests and unharmed by older fowls, your chicks will grow and wax fat.

If you can afford it, more durable roosting coops should be used. A coop about 7 feet long, 4 feet wide, 3½ feet high in front and 2 feet high at the back is a useful and convenient size. This will accommodate twenty-five to fifty chicks and may be made as follows:—Cut two pieces 2x4 scantling 7 feet long, two pieces 3 feet 4 inches, two pieces 2 feet long, and three pieces 4 feet long. Lay the 7-foot pieces on the ground 4 feet apart, nail a 3-foot 4-inch piece to one end and a 2-foot piece to the other end of each. Turn so that the short pieces will be upright. Nail two of the 4-foot pieces across the top of the uprights to support the roof and the other across the bottom of the front uprights. Board up the sides and back with siding or shiplap. Make the roof of 8-foot pieces of siding or dressed lumber and batten the cracks. Put in roosts and give the whole a coat of paint outside. A coop built this way will last a long time and be a source of profit. It can be readily moved, the two side pieces acting as runners.

Broody hens are another source of annoyance and loss at this season of the year. Generally, if put in a pen made of wire netting and given plenty of food and water, they will soon lose their desire to sit and in a week be laying again. But take them in time, don't wait till they have become settled on their nests. A lively cock in the pen with them will aid in breaking them up. Mine are not persistent sitters, and I find from one to three days in an airy pen, with good care, cures them of their desire to brood. Some people put them in dark boxes, but that only encourages them to sit. Starving them may break them up, but it also checks the growth of the eggs and it will be longer before the hen gets to laying again.

In the States further south and in the large centres in Eastern Canada as well, it is a pretty safe rule to market the young chickens as fast as they reach a weight of two pounds. This applies especially to cockerels. Some of the earliest and most promising pullets may be saved, as the early hatched pullets are the best to take the place of the hens that, after this spring, will have passed their most useful stage. But with all others in nearly all cases better prices can be realized now than later while the cost of feeding will be less.

Poultrymen should note the change in the rules governing the entries for poultry at this year's Winnipeg exhibition. The clauses limiting the prize money when only one or two entries were made have been rescinded. This is reported to have kept away a large number of entries last year, but now that it has been done away with there should be the largest and best show of poultry ever seen at the Winnipeg Industrial. The birds are in the country, and we hope breeders will get them out. They should note in the rules the provision for increased prizes where there is a large entry.

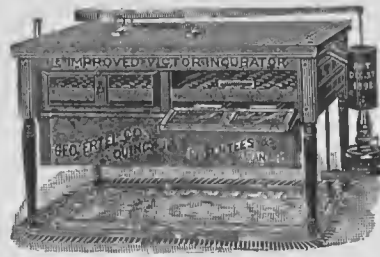
Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE, P.O.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Barred P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Black Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans, B. B. R. Game Bantams: Eggs for all varieties, \$2 for 13, \$3.50 for 26. Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown Chinese Geese. No eggs for sale. Pekin, Black Cayuga, Pskin-Mallard Duck Eggs, \$1.50 for 11, \$2.50 for 22. White Muscovy Duck Eggs, 30 cents each. No stock of any kind for sale. I have turned my Turkey stock over to Walkers Bros. A six months' subscription to the "Poultry Herald" free to all ordering eggs to value of \$2.00 or over.

IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATORS

The most perfect incubator made. Instruction and guarantee accompany each machine.



Prices, F.O.B. Winnipeg:—

No. 0 Victor, 50 eggs, 75 lbs.	.. \$20.00
No. 5 Victor, 100 eggs, 125 lbs.	.. 27.50
No. 6 Victor, 200 eggs, 200 lbs.	.. 32.50
No. 10 Victor, 300 eggs, 225 lbs.	.. 40.00
No. 12 Victor, 400 eggs, 350 lbs.	.. 55.00
Hatching Wonder, 50 eggs	.. 10.00
Hatching Wonder, 100 eggs	.. 15.00
Hatching Wonder, 200 eggs	.. 25.00

First prize and medal, Winnipeg Industrial, on Incubators, Brooders and Poultry supplies.

I carry a full line of Poultry Supplies. Write for price list.

CHAS. MIDWINTER, Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

The British people are great consumers of eggs. In 1900 they imported 168,000,000 dozen and in 1901 170,000,000 dozen. This means 2,040,000,000 eggs, or perhaps the enormous amount will be better understood when we say that these figures mean 5,589,041 eggs a day, Sunday and Saturday, the year round. This is over and above the home supply.

SPRING CHICKENS

Have you any good meaty young roosters for sale? If so, I want all I can get alive. I will pay expenses and return all empty crates. Light varieties of fowl not wanted. Write me.

A. G. E. LOWMAN
FISH, POULTRY AND GAME

275 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS

As the hatching season is over, now for young stock. S. C. B. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, also Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth breds, all pedigreed and bred from prize-winners. Young stock in Berkshires and Yorkshires, both sexes, for sale.

Fox Terrier pups from imported stock and blue winged Turhit and checkered Homer pigeons. Write for prices.

J. H. DAWSON,
Manager Imperial Farm,
Or 282 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg.

CHINOOK POULTRY YARDS

PRIZE-WINNING
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
(Exclusively).

The utility kind—The fancy kind.
Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15.

W. A. HAMILTON, Proprietor,
Lethbridge, Alta.

ED. BROWN, Boissevain, Man.

Silver Wyandotte Specialist

THERE IN THE EGG

Winners for next season
After June 1st will cut prices in half. \$1.00 buys a setting. One customer's report: "Got 12 fine chicks." No more stock until fall.

Guinea Fowl Eggs \$1.00 per Setting

BARRED and BUFF ROCKS

Ready now for the egg trade and my matings for this season are finer than ever, from high-scoring prize-winning stock; also B. Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns and B. Hamburgs. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$4 for 30. Stock for sale.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS,
Brandon, Man.



VIRIDEN DUCK YARDS

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS
I am completely sold out of birds. Can supply eggs for hatching in setting or 100 lots from now on. Agent for Cyphers' Incubators, Brooders, and supplies. Correspondence solicited.

J. F. C. MENLOVE, Viriden, Man.

Eggs of Wild Bronze Turkey hens, \$3.00 per 10, mated with wild gobbler. Barred Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 13. M. O. Rout e Miami, Man.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards. '34 PRIZES

Were awarded my stock at Manitoba Poultry Show, February, 1902.

I have mated up as fine pens of the following varieties as can be found in America: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Blue Andalusians and American Dominiques. Eggs for hatching from the above pens, \$3.00 per 13, or \$5.00 per 26.

EGGS FOR INCUBATORS

Supplied by the 100

No more stock for sale. Address—

GEORGE WOOD,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

IOWA INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

No cold corners, equal heat, perfect ventilation, no supplied moisture.

Prices, freight and duty paid,

F.O.B. Winnipeg:—

Junior, 60 eggs, 85lbs.	\$14.00
No. 1, 120 eggs, 175lbs.	27.50
No. 2, 240 eggs, 235lbs.	38.35
No. 3, 350 eggs, 300lbs.	49.00

202 descriptive circular free.



J. E. COSTELLO, AGENT, - P.O. Box 291, Winnipg.

Leg Bands and Poultry Supplies.

White Plymouth Rock Eggs from two pens. Pen No. 1 headed by cock from hen that laid 213 eggs in one year. Pen No. 2 headed by cockerel from hen that laid 181 eggs in nine months. All standard bred birds. \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Purchasers of Incubators, Brooders, or two settings of eggs presented with one year's subscription to the best American Poultry Journal.

NORWOOD BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS
WINNIPEG, MAN.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks, R.C.W. Leghorns and Buff Leghorns

\$2.00 per 13

No More Turkey Eggs for Sale

Reid's Poultry Yards

Breeder of

Black Minorcas, Golden Wyandottes, Black, Red and Red Pyle Game Bantams. At last poultry show I won 22 prizes out of 23 entries. Eggs for sale.

THOS. REID,
293 Lizzie St., Winnipg, Manltoba.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS

Having purchased from Chas. Midwinter his entire stock of celebrated half-wild M. B. Turkeys, we are prepared to offer the public a limited number of eggs at 30c. per egg.

WALKER BROS.,
Lillyfield, Man.

G. H. GRUNDY, Viriden, Man.

Breeder of Exhibition B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes and B. B. Red and Golden Duckwing Game Bantams.

Won 1st on B.P. Rock cockerel, 1st on hen, three first and one second on Bantams with four entries. Twenty of my last year's breeding hens for sale at \$1.50 each, in lots of three or more. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Hail Insurance.

Subscriber, Weyburn, Assa.: "Can you please tell me if the Western Canadian Hail Insurance Co. of Wawanesa, Man., insures in the Territories, and if they do, what is their rate on various kinds of grain?"

Answer.—The secretary of this company informs us that on account of the Northwest Territorial Government's hail insurance plan being monopolistic in character, they cannot extend their business to the Territories.

Clydesdale Pedigrees.

Old Subscriber: "I wish to get the pedigree of some Clydesdale horses. Will you kindly let me know where I can get them and what it will cost?"

Answer.—If it is only the particulars of the breeding of certain horses you can get them from this office. If it is duplicate copies of the certificates of registration you wish, write to Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, who will furnish them to you at 50 cents each. If your horses are registered in the American Clydesdale Stud Book, write to Alex. Galbraith, Secretary, Janesville, Wisconsin, U.S. His fee for duplicate certificates is \$1.

Pigeons and Hares Wanted.

Roosville, B.C.: "Can you give me the prices of homer pigeons and Belgian hares?"

Answer.—Those having homing pigeons and hares for sale should advertise them in The Nor-West Farmer. This paper is read by more farmers than any other paper in the West, and is, therefore, the best possible medium for those having stock of all kinds for sale to use in order to reach results.

Plans for Pig Stables.

P. P. C., Arden, Man.: "Will some of the readers of The Nor-West Farmer kindly give some suggestions upon rearing and feeding, also on the best kind of houses and pens to build—as to dimensions, warmth, convenience, etc.—for Manitoba. Capacity for 50 hogs. Advice upon this subject will be very gratefully received."

Wants Correspondents.

The Toronto Daily News, Toronto, Ont., writes: "The News is anxious to publish for the information of people in the older provinces of Canada all the reliable and interesting information it can obtain regarding the tremendous influx of agricultural population into the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. With this object in view, we desire to get representative new settlers in the various districts in the West to communicate with the News, giving an idea of their experience in Canada and generally what improvement they have made in their prospects by coming to the country. Our desire is to stimulate immigration to Western Canada and convince people that the future of the Dominion lies in its illimitable wheat growing areas and that that future is being splendidly realized."

South African Seeds at Regina.

Wm. Simpson, who served in South Africa as a lieutenant in the Imperial Yeomanry, writes us from Regina, saying: "I thought it might be of interest to your readers to know that I am making an experiment with some seeds I brought with me from the Transvaal. The seeds I have comprise those of cabbage, Brussels sprouts, parsley, onions, peas, celery, lettuce, turnip, beans and mealies (Indian corn). I have sown them in my garden here and will let you know results and send you samples of product when ready."

Note.—We are pleased to get this news item from Mr. Simpson and will be delighted to have particulars later on as to how these crops turn out. It is impossible for our representatives to cover all parts of this vast country and we are pleased to have our readers send in news items such as the above.

The Weight of a Toulouse Gander.

Subscriber, Man.: "Having a dispute about the weight of a Toulouse gander in breeding condition, will the breeders of that variety of geese please give me the right weight of an early hatched 10 or 11 months old bird?"

Answer.—This question was sent to several breeders and the following are their answers:—

Wm. Kitson, Burnside: "Never having weighed one of that age and at that season, and having one I weighed him. His weight is 14½ lbs. yet this same bird when four months old weighed 21 lbs. This is all I know about the matter."

C. Midwinter, Louise Bridge, Man.: "A Toulouse gander should weigh from 12 to

22 lbs. They may weigh less than that and still be large birds and good breeders. We have had them weigh 22 lbs. at six months old, but they were very fat, too fat for breeding purposes."

M. Maw, Winnipeg: "In answer to your enquiry, 'What an early hatched 10 or 11 months old gander should weigh in breeding condition,' I would say that at the above age and mated with two or three geese a young gander will have very little weight. They are very gallant and attentive to their mates and will often set with them. At this season they do not hunt round any distance for food and if other ganders are kept considerable fighting and feather pulling will spoil the appearance of the best birds, as they are desperate fighters. The smaller ones will run and often have more flesh and weight than the stronger birds, as they are not allowed to associate with the ladies. In selecting a good stock getter, I prefer a bird with size and bone at this season, and if I have a large fat gander I should judge that he is not mated or too lazy to be valuable as a stock getter."

Wants Galloway Grades for Feeding.

William Martin, St. Jean Baptiste, writes: "I notice your reference to the above heading in your issue of the 5th. I have just had a letter from Mr. Otto Swigart, of Champaign, Illinois, in which he gives some information on the same subject. Mr. Swigart is one of the principal Galloway breeders in the States, and before becoming a breeder was one of the largest feeders of fat stock for the Chicago market. He selected Galloways as being the cheapest and most profitable feeders and has since going in for them had no reason to regret his choice."

"He writes: 'I sold recently a carload of grade steers from a Galloway bull on grade

Herefords, all of which were black but some with white faces. They brought 7½c. live weight, and dressed 60 per cent of their live weight. With the steers was a Galloway cow, seven years old, that had been barren two years. This cow weighed 1,540 lbs. and dressed 1,002 lbs., or 65 per cent. of her live weight, and brought in cash for beef \$111.65. You see the cow was worth more than the steers for beef. This Galloway cow holds the record in the Chicago market for a beef cow of any breed for slaughter.' The big percentage of dressed beef to the live weight is what the Galloway breeders claim for the breed, they may not weigh as much alive as some of the other breeds, but they will make more beef, and for this reason always top the market when the packers and butchers know their good qualities."

"I would like to get a car of Galloway grades to feed, and if any of your readers know of any I would be glad to hear from them. I find that many men who buy Galloway bulls sell their progeny from grade cows for breeding bulls. One man to whom I sold a pure bred bull some years ago told me that he never cut a bull calf from this bull. He said his neighbors bought them all as Galloways. This was certainly a flattering compliment to the bull himself, but it was pretty rough on the breed to have half-bloods palmed off as the real article, and now that full blooded bulls can be got at reasonable figures, farmers should know better than use grades of any kind. I expect Mr. Swigart's herd up to the Winnipeg Exhibition and think he will have a display of Galloways that will be worth looking at."

Railroad Work for Homesteaders.

We have enquiries from the Weyburn district by farmers, who have completed their homestead duties for the season, as to the

likelihood of finding employment for a few months on railroad construction. The kind of work and accommodation for farm horses at railroad grading is pretty severe for both man and beast, especially in a season so wet as the present, and this should be taken into account at the very outset. Hire for teams will be good and with this warning, which we think it our duty to offer, we may now point out that the nearest work of the kind to Weyburn is on the Elkhorn extension westward through the Qu'Appelle Valley. Foley Brothers and Larson, Elkhorn, are the contractors. George Strevel, Winnipeg, also has a large contract on the Canadian Northern west of Grand View, but they don't care for teams that will only stay with them for a short time. Farmers must be prepared to stay till the snow flies.

Engineer's Certificate.

D. F., Niverville, Man.: "Does the Government require that an engineer in Manitoba should hold a certificate before being allowed to operate a threshing engine? If so, how should one proceed to secure this certificate?"

Answer.—No. The Government inspectors examine the boilers to see if they are safe, but no qualification is asked for from those who run the engine.

Shoe vs. Disc Drills.

Experte Credo, Deleau, Man., writes: "I would like to get the experience and opinion of some of your readers with regard to the merits of the shoe drill versus the disc drill. Which will do the best work under all conditions, in hard ground, strawy ground, wet ground, etc.? Which has the lightest draft with the same number of drills? Which is likely to wear the best? What difference has been noted in results?"

THERE ARE DISC PLOWS AND IMITATIONS

BUT THE



Maw-Hancock Is the only . . . Reliable.

As a proof, after we put this plow on the market and sold some hundreds of them, the other fellow made up his mind that it was too much for him and dropped right into line and followed our tracks, and now he comes out practically with our plow and tells the public that there is nothing like it nor never was. The public will please take notice that **we control the Patents for the Dominion of Canada.** The **Patentee** has just fought an important case in the United States in which he has come out a winner, and is now taking action against one of the largest concerns in Canada, and will fight his case to a finish.

WARNING.—Buy a Maw-Hancock, as you will be guaranteed against any trouble and will be assured of always being able to get DUPLICATE parts for those plows in the future.

JOSEPH MAW & CO., Market Square, Winnipeg.

We also control the Brantford Carriage Co.'s Carriages, Mitchell & Lewis Co.'s Wagons, Vessot & Co.'s Grain Grinders, along with a first-class line of Pumps adapted for this western country.

Loss in Shipping Poultry.

R. C., Winnipeg, Man.: "I forward this communication in the hope that it may prove worth consideration in the columns of your valuable paper, as it is a matter of interest to poultrymen. It touches on a question of consequence in the importation of birds. I will introduce the matter by asking whether, in purchasing birds from abroad, any system of insurance can be effected upon the birds imported? The reason for this question is as follows: I am interested in Buff Leghorns, and being dissatisfied with the stock I had, early this spring purchased a pen of five birds from the south, particularly that one hen should be good. I received the birds through one of the express agencies, that is, four birds, and the information that one died in transit, and was thrown out. Correspondence with the shipper elicited the fact that they were received by the express company in good shape, and also that the missing bird was the hen of especial value. On interviewing the manager, I found that the company accept poultry only on owner's risk. This means something very much like gambling, for a person pays his money, and perhaps, as in my case, for inadequate returns. I paid express on five birds and received four, with the statement (up to this date unqualified) that one in the outfit died in transit. I claim that it might as easily have been stolen, or what is more likely, in handling may have escaped, and not been caught again. So, if a man imports a very valuable bird, and some one should walk off with it, or an attendant allow it to escape, or it meets with mishap in any way through inattention of express officials, or die, there is no remedy but to pay up express charges on the empty box, for the bird is dead in transit and thrown out. I was told that it is a common occurrence. If this is so, surely there must be some method of recompense obtainable. I have an idea that in the importation of birds from abroad there is a system of insurance pursued, and if this is so, would like to hear about it, as I desire to get other consignments through, and wish to avoid another experience like this. Very valuable birds are sometimes shipped here, and according to the official interviewed, I suppose a \$100 rooster would be dead meat to throw out, just as readily as one of a lower grade, and therefore the matter will not do any harm in gaining publicity. In my case, to replace the hen, I got a low rate on another pair, and the hen died within twenty-four hours of receiving them, which latter, of course, could not be insured against in any way. The express companies do not need to accept birds unless healthy, and should, therefore, be prepared with something definite as proof in cases like this."

Answer.—We insert this communication for the benefit of other readers. All live stock is shipped at owner's risk so far as death, loss or injury is concerned, barring railroads accidents such as smash-ups. Feed must be put in by the shipper and will be given by the clerks who handle the shipment. Because the loss has proved so serious the express companies have jointly refused to carry such stock except at the owner's risk. They will give their every care possible, because it is to their interests to do so in order to secure business, but they will not be responsible and the shipper signs a contract to that effect. Inquiry at the agency here brings out the fact that this shipment was handled by two express companies. The first waybill carried the birds to St. Paul, where they were taken over by another company. The first company delivered the five birds at St. Paul. One of them died at Chicago, but the company fulfilled their contract by delivering the five birds their contract called for at the terminal point of their carriage. A new waybill was made out at St. Paul and the notation made on it that one bird had died at Chicago and was thrown out by the second company when they received the shipment at St. Paul. No clerk is allowed to throw out a bird, if he does he becomes individually responsible. A dead bird is always thrown out at a transfer office or at a large office in the presence of witnesses. Had the bird died between St. Paul and Winnipeg it would have been delivered here. There is no possibility that this bird was stolen. In regard to remedies, there are none that we know of. The express companies do not insure birds and we do not know of any insurance company doing so. The purchaser has to run all risks, unless he can get the seller to guarantee safe delivery.

Cheap Cultivation.

Saskatchewan, Kirkpatrick, Sask.: "I enclose you the following clipping from a Winnipeg paper of May 28th. It refers to land along the Estevan branch of the C.P.R. 'Grain is sown much on stubble. In this section it is not the rule to plow but once in two crops, the result, it is said, being better than that from annual plowings. One man, Joseph Watson, west of this town, is putting a field into summer fallow this year that has had but one plowing in the past five years. The first year's crop after plowing was twenty-seven bushels of wheat per acre. The next three years' crops were each twenty-five bushels, and last year's twenty bushels. The grain is put in on stubble with a shoe drill. The ground being more compact holds the moisture better than spring plowing, while the stubble holds the seed from blowing from the ground.' 'I should be glad to know your opinion on this style of farming. Would not the land be overgrown with weeds? Is any further cultivation given after the sowing? Any information on this through your columns

would be considered a favor, as the system has not to my knowledge been tried in this part of the Saskatchewan. Many of your readers here would be glad to hear from any of your correspondents as to practical working of the new disc plows."

Answer.—We should like a good deal more information on this subject than the above clipping furnishes. This wonderfully cheap and successful style of farming may have happened as stated, but it is folly to expect on the average soils of this or any other country to get as many crops as are here stated without cultivation. We should be grateful to anyone who can verify even that one experience. Two crops with one plowing may succeed. Weeds are bound to become abundant under such cultivation.

Breaking Scrub Land.

Wm. Grassick, Pilot Mound, Man., writes: "There has been a good deal of teaching in the agricultural papers regarding breaking, backsetting and preparing prairie land for seed. The Experimental Farm has also been of great benefit to the settlers of this country along this line, but there is a good deal of scrub land in this country, that in order to get the best results from must be subjected to different treatment than that which the prairie requires, and on this class of land the experience of Government farms furnishes no light."

"As there is going to be a great deal of such land broken up this year, and a good deal of it by men who have had little or no experience in this work, would it not be a good idea for The Nor'-West Farmer, which ought to be in every household in Manitoba, to try to get some of those who have had experience along this line, to give us their ideas through this paper?"

"I will give mine. I settled on a scrub farm twenty years ago, and this is the mode of procedure I have found the most successful. I have tried many plans, but will give you only what has been found to give the best results."

"In the first place we cut and burn all scrub that the chain will not draw under, but any thing that we can cover we leave. We use a scrub plow (14 inch share) and plow from eight to ten inches deep. It is a mistake to plow shallow. By going deep we get under the roots, thus making the breaking easier. A good three-horse team is sufficient in ordinary scrub land, but in very rough land four horses (tandem) do better."

"We have found that the best time for breaking is from June 1st to July 15th. In some seasons it is all right to break until Aug. 1st, but it is of no use breaking very early in the spring, or late in the season. We find that it does not pay to crop the first year. Some seasons you might have a good crop of barley, but you will lose in after years. We harrow as soon as we can after breaking, and later we use a disc or Massey-Harris cultivator. We find the disc drill for seeding on breaking is better than the shoe drill."

"If we can burn the stubble we do not plow for the second crop, but run the disc over it, and have better results than by plowing. Then when we do plow, after having had two crops, all this rubbish we plowed down is rotted, and gives no further trouble. Of course, when we cannot burn the stubble, as is sometimes the case, we must plow, but do it as shallow as possible, simply scratch it."

"We have been on a scrub farm for twenty years, and have broken 400 acres. In that time we have never had less than 25 bushels per acre, and very often 35 and 40 bushels off breaking that was broken and treated as above stated. I hope this will be of benefit to some of the many readers of your valuable paper."

Editorial Note.—We think the point made by Mr. Grassick quite opportune, and after noting the experience of a good many people as well as a little of our own, we strongly support his advice. There are different kinds of scrub and variations in the season as well. We have never seen a better season than the present for all this kind of work. There is a good deal of land, part of which could be broken, at less than eight inches deep, disked and seeded with a pound of turnip seed to the acre this year yet. Even prairie land can be so treated in this off year. Turnips seem to have a wonderful faculty of penetrating this class of breaking. Try an acre or two and see along in the fall what your cattle think of the experiment. We will be pleased to have the experience of others as to their methods of breaking scrub land.

The Weight of a Bushel of Flax.

An Ochre River correspondent challenges the statement made in our March 5th issue that 56 lbs. is a bushel of flax. He is both right and wrong. The flax buyers here do all their business on the basis of 56 lbs. to the bushel, but the Dominion statute of 1886, still in force, says that 50 lbs. is a bushel. The practice so far as we know it has been to give 56 lbs., but the law differs. If our readers can sell 50 lbs. as a bushel of flax they may do so, but we fear they won't succeed. The buyers all call for 56 lbs., and give 56 lbs. when ailing.

Against Professional Plowmen.

The Keebles, Brandon, Man.: "I was very glad to see in your paper a few weeks ago that you do not favor professional plowing at the plowing matches. Now I am only a farmer's wife, with no son old enough to plow, but I was once in a neighbor's house,

whom boy had been trying very hard for two or three years for a prize. He got one, but not the one his father thought he should have had, and his mother said the boys of the neighborhood could never do any better while professionals were brought in. So we hope the time is coming when plowing matches will be for the farmers and their sons. In our part of the country I am sure that is what the promoters of the plowing match wish to see."

Bran vs. Oats.

G. S. McL., Findlay, Man.: "1. Will cuttings of Balm of Gilead and caragana grow? 2. What proportions of oats and bran mixed would do for working horses?"

Answer.—1. Yes. 2. There is no grain so safe for horse feeding as oats. The price of oats has, however, at times been such that it was profitable to substitute other grain. Nothing is so good for this purpose as bran, and many horsemen are now feeding it continuously as part of the ration. Experiments at the North Dakota Experiment Station in which equal parts of bran and shorts, by weight, fed against the same weight of oats, gave equal satisfaction in feeding. Other experiments tend to show that weight for weight bran will give almost equal satisfaction with oats. The oats, however, impart more life to horses than bran. As to the quantity to feed, try a third bran by weight. If your horses do well on this try them with a half bran and later with two-thirds of their ration made up of bran and one-third oats. Note how your horses stand this work and whether they lose or gain in flesh. It will be interesting to compare the prices of oats and bran. At Winnipeg feed oats are worth 40c. a bushel on the track. Bran is \$16 per ton, or practically 28c. for 34 lbs. At Winnipeg then a man having all his feed to buy would be effecting a saving to feed a fair proportion of bran instead of oats. You know what you can get for your oats and what you will have to pay for bran at your own station, so you can make your own comparison.

A Wet Cellar.

A correspondent wants advice how to keep his cellar dry, at present he has to bale it out daily. If there were a stone wall round the cellar properly cemented on the inside, and along with that a cement floor, that could keep it nearly, if not quite dry. It is a mistake to sink a cellar in such a way as to draw water from all around, unless there is natural outfall available. Such a cellar is dangerous to the health of all who live above it, and if it cannot be drained should be filled up. If a well were sunk just outside, with a pump to it, drainage of a kind is possible.

Keeping Away Mosquitoes.

Reader, Cartwright, Man.: "In one of the back numbers of The Farmer I saw a recipe for keeping mosquitoes off working horses. I have hunted all through the back numbers that I have, but now that the mosquitoes are bad I cannot find the recipe. Will you please publish it again, or if any of the readers of The Farmer know of anything that would answer the purpose I would be very much obliged if they would send it to the paper."

Answer.—We do not remember giving any recipe for keeping mosquitoes off horses. In the June 20th issue, 1900, page 433, it is stated that the following recipe will tend to keep flies off horses:—Fish oil, 2 qts.; carbolic acid (crude), 1 pt.; pennyroyal, 1 oz.; oil of tar, 8 ozs.; kerosene, 1½ qts., or enough to make one gallon of the mixture. This must be applied to the horse's hair with an atomizer and not with a brush. Whether this will keep mosquitoes off as well we cannot say. Try it.

Couch Grass in Brome.

W. R. Hutchison, Lamerton, Alta., writes: "I have a field of brome grass (four acres) that is being killed out by couch grass. The seed was sown in 1900. Will you kindly advise what to do?"

Answer.—In a season so wet as the present you can do nothing. In a dry summer the best thing to try would be to cut when ripe enough to make a good hay crop. It is not fit to take seed from. As soon as this hay can be cleared off, plow it just deep enough to go below the couch grass roots, say five inches, making a good job, so as to turn the sod completely over, perhaps rolling to flatten it well. The idea is to expose the roots to the hot sun and rot the grass. If this same land is well plowed next May and seeded to barley it may choke out the couch grass.

Cabbage Worms.

New Subscriber, Morris, Man.: "Will you kindly inform us how to keep worms from destroying cabbage while growing? I have grown cabbage several years, but they have always been destroyed by those little green worms, working first on the leaves and afterwards at the heart."

Answer.—Dust the leaves with Pyrethrum Insect Powder, 1 lb., cheap flour, 4 lbs. This mixture is to be kept for 24 hours before using in a tightly closed receptacle. It can then be dusted over the leaves. Never use Paris green for cabbage, as these worms eat passages down into the heart of the cabbage, and this poison is apt to be washed down into them.

YOUR INCOME

Is regulated by the quality of your crop.

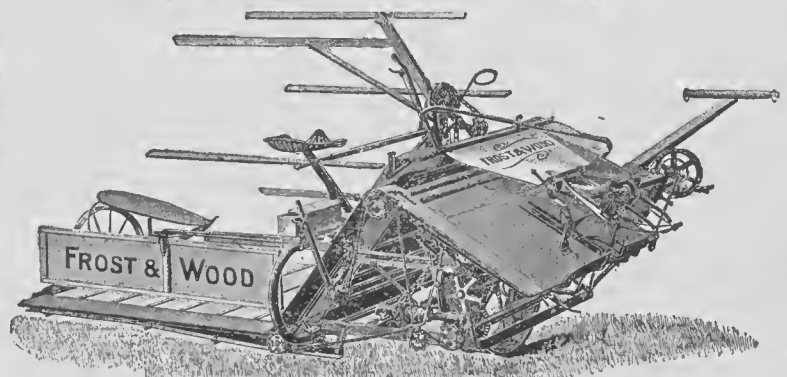
YOUR CROP

Is regulated largely by the quality of the machinery you use.

Did You Ever Consider This?

If You Have, QUALITY must count with you.

OUR FORCE FEED ELEVATOR SAVES ALL YOUR SHORT GRAIN



We Guarantee the Quality. You Have the Satisfaction.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THE Frost & Wood Company LIMITED.

WESTERN CANADA BRANCH: WINNIPEG, MAN.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

We must again remind one or two of our correspondents that unsigned communications will not be answered in our columns. The identity of the writer must always be known to us, even although not used for publication.

Hay Permit.

New Settler, Mary Hill, Man.: "Can a farmer who has paid for a permit to cut hay on a school section be prevented doing so by another who since the issuing of the permit has leased the same section for a number of years?"

Answer.—We cannot answer this question without knowing the exact terms of the hay permit.

Lien Note.

R. W. W., Wetaskiwin, Alta.: "1. Is the inclosed note a lien or mortgage note? 2. Is it good for only the property sold, or can other property be included? 3. If said note is not paid when due, can the owner go and take the property he sold, without legal process?"

Answer.—1. This is a conditional sale. 2. It could only include the property sold. 3. He could, provided he had had such writing or a true copy thereof registered in the office of the registration clerk for chattel mortgages in the registration district within which the buyer resides within 30 days of such sale, and also in the registration district in which the goods are delivered or to which they may be received within 30 days of such delivery or removal, verified by the affidavit of the seller or his agent, stating that the writing (or copy) truly sets forth the agreement between the parties and that the agreement therein set forth is bona fide and not to protect the goods in question against the creditors of the buyer.

Labor.

Subscriber, Moosejaw, Assa.: "I hired a man last year to work on my farm at the rate of \$30 per month for the season. I was away from home for a time, and when I returned he complained that he was unfit to work and wanted me to get another man, as he did not want to work any longer. I told him that if he wanted to quit it was his place to get another man to fill his place, and that if he got a satisfactory substitute, I was willing he should leave. He had worked one and a half months, and I paid him one month's wages. He got a man, as I thought, to work in his place, but he left before noon of the first day and left my horses idle and stock unfed. I have refused to pay the remaining half month's wages. 1. Can he legally force me to pay? 2. Can I claim damages for loss of time and loss through being unable to work horses on account of his action?"

Answer.—If the man has become incapacitated by sickness or by means of an accident, to do the work for which he was hired, you will have to pay him the half month's wages. It would not be necessary for him to find a substitute.

Fence Law.

J. B. Parker, Umatilla, Man.: "In your issue of April 21st you state that a municipal council has not power to compel an owner to fence his property. Since then the municipal council of Gilbert Plains has passed a by-law, which I enclose. A number of the farmers around here have relied on The Nor'-West Farmer, and have fenced their cattle, leaving their crops unfenced; while others are allowing their cattle to run at large, believing that this by-law will protect them from paying damages done to crops on unfenced lands. 1. Can you say anything more on this matter that will be the means of preventing trouble? 2. What does Section 601 (c) of the Municipal Act mean, which reads: 'For limiting the right to recover damages for any injury done by cattle—trespassing upon land or for trespass, to cases in which the land is enclosed by a fence of the nature kind, and height required by the by-law?'"

Answer.—We would refer you to the answer to the questions under heading "Pound Law," in our issue of the 5th last, before answering your questions.

1. While the municipality have not power to compel a man to fence his land, they can take away his right of action for damages caused by trespass, etc., by passing a by-law defining a legal fence such as one as municipal by-law No. 27 enclosed with question, and by then passing a by-law under 55 Vlc., cap. 25, s. 19, s.s. 2 (c), limiting the right to recover damages to cases in which the land is enclosed by a lawful fence. 2. It empowers the municipality to pass an

act in accordance with it which would have the effect stated in our answer to your first question.

Patent.

Subscriber, Regina, Assa.: "My neighbor offered me his homestead at \$7 per acre, but he has not yet received his patent. 1. Would an agreement in writing bind him to sell it for that? 2. Should I wait till he gets the patent, he having lived on it three years? 3. Would it be safe to buy it and put in crop before he gets the patent?"

Answer.—1. An agreement of sale would. 2. Yes. 3. No.

School.

Subscriber, Pincher Creek, Alta.: "1. What is the limit of distance from a school house inside of which a settler is liable for school taxes? 2. Is such distance to be measured in a straight line or along regularly surveyed roads? 3. If settlers' shack be within such distance, and most of his property beyond it, is he liable for taxes on whole property, or only on what comes within distance limit? 4. If settler, after homesteading or purchasing land, finds such land to be within the boundary of a school district recorded at Regina yet beyond taxable distance limit, is he exempt from school taxes?"

Answer.—1. You are liable if your land is in a school district, which the ordinance defines as being 25 square miles, i.e., five miles square.

2. All land in the district is liable to taxation for school purposes.

3. Property not in the district is not liable.

4. If within school district he is not exempt from taxes.

We might refer you to our issue of Dec. 20th, 1901, re location of school building.

Titles.

Dubitam, Macgregor, Man.: "A patent for a quarter section of land was issued to A over 20 years ago, but he never took possession of registered title. About a year ago the land was sold to B for taxes. A has since been found, and has sold his right to C, but claims to have given the patent thirteen years ago to a party to register for him, and says that it was lost. The writer believes it was given in lieu of a consideration. It is four months since A sold his right to C, and C now wishes to sell and says he has a Torrens title, but up to the present it is not registered. Should C sell, (1) how would the purchaser stand if the holder of the original patent turned up and claimed the land? 2. Would Torrens title, if falsely obtained, supercede patent? 3. Supposing the original patentee took possession of the land himself, or through his agent, how would he stand in equity?"

Answer.—1. The holder of the original patent would have no claim against transferee. 2. Not necessarily. Onus of proof of fraud on the part of the registered owner would devolve on the person wishing to have the same withdrawn.

3. He has no rights in the land, as he has sold it to C.

N.B.—This question is very indefinite.

A Bit of Family History.

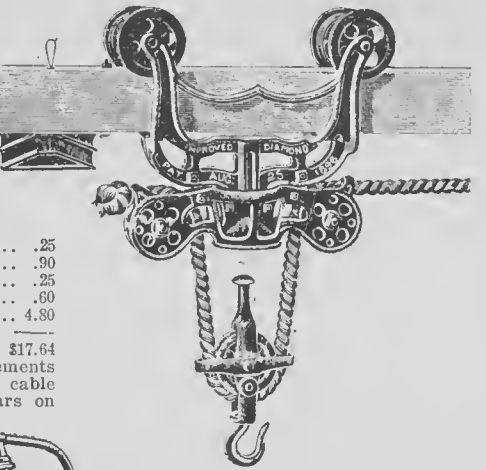
In the spring of 1900 a farmer bought a quarter section of land near Winnipeg and moved his family from Ontario. He had three fine children, his oldest boy being only thirteen years of age. He met with good success in his farming operations and everything looked promising until toward the end of the year 1901. He caught a severe cold late in the fall while digging potatoes in the rain, and died of pneumonia. Fortunately he had a two thousand dollar policy on the Twenty Payment Life plan in the Continental Life Insurance Company, which he had secured shortly after coming to Manitoba. After his death, his wife recalled the circumstances connected with his insurance, how he secured statements from several companies and found the Continental Life the most satisfactory. The company settled the claim without any delay and with the money the bereaved mother paid off a mortgage of \$960 on the farm, a lien of \$340 on the machinery, and a chattel mortgage of \$225 on the stock and still had \$475 in the bank. This is another instance where a man insured for the benefit of his creditors and saved his home for his family. This poor woman would have lost everything had it not been for the wise provision of her husband, and he showed his good sense in selecting a progressive and successful company in which to insure. He was 35 years of age when he died. His premium was \$32.35. He had paid just two premiums, amounting to \$64.70, and the company handed over to the bereaved family \$2,000 in cash. This is one of the many cases where the widowed mother finds that life insurance is profitable.

[Advt.]

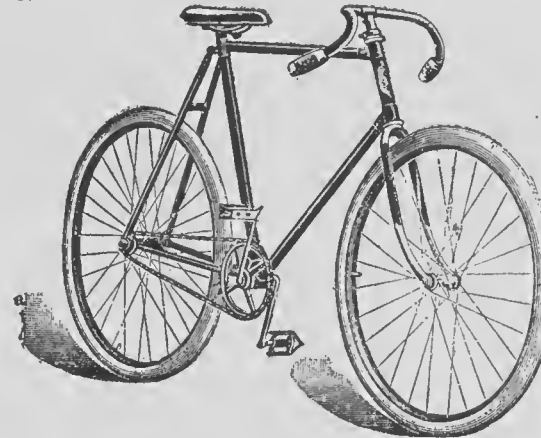
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

Hay Carriers and Hay Forks at less than wholesale prices. We give you an example of our No. 3 outfit, which we sell for \$17.64, it is composed as follows:—

1 improved car stop-block and pulley	\$4.00
1 best harpoon fork	2.75
12 rafter brackets80
12 track bolts, jointed	1.44
3 best malleable knot passing pulleys	1.50
4 wrought iron pulley screw hooks35
1 doz. 4 1/2 inch bolts for track25
1 snatch block pulley90
1 rope hitch25
60 feet best trip rope60
120 feet horse-power rope, 1 inch480



We keep all kinds of Hayling Implements and Outfits, for both wood, rail and cable track carriers; will send all particulars on application.



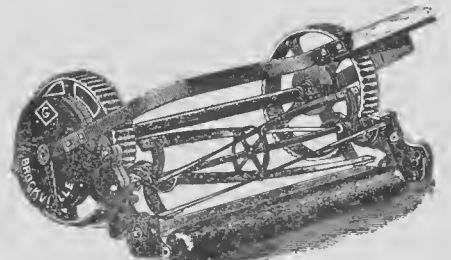
Bicycles, \$10.00. — We have made another large purchase of second-hand wheels. We may say these wheels, if anything, are better than the previous lot purchased by us.

During the last two months we have sold hundreds of wheels all over the Dominion, and in a great many instances orders were repeated and from the same districts, to show you how our bargains in wheels were appreciated. These Bicycles are actually worth \$20.00 each, they are all up-to-date, everything is in perfect order, bearings the best that can be procured, wheels all freshly enamelled before being sent out, and with each wheel we send a full kit of tools and tool bag.

They are nicely crated for shipment, for which we make no charge. We have wheels for both ladies and gentlemen.



Combination Cobler, Tinsmiths' and Harness Makers' Outfit, only \$1.80. This is an article that should be in the possession of every one; it is one of the most complete tools ever handled, and the possession of it will save many a run to the harness maker, tinsmith's and shoemaker. Only \$1.80 the full outfit.



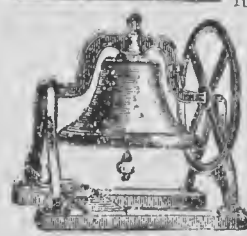
Lawn Mowers, high wheel, 12 inch, \$3.50; 14 inch, \$3.75; 16 inch, \$4.00; and 18 inch, \$4.25 each.

Farm Bells, from \$1.75 to \$4.00.

Church Bells, from \$15.00 to \$50.00.

WILKINS & CO.

166-168 King St., East,
TORONTO, ONT.



KARN IS KING.

Why are the Karn Pianos called King? Because they excell over all others in Workmanship, Chasteness of Design, Elegance of Case and Finish, and Tone.

We have a large beautiful stock of Pianos and Organs at our showrooms, and invite inspection from all visitors to the fair whether desirous of purchasing an instrument or not.

It is a pleasure to answer all correspondence, and to send any information in regard to the different instruments, styles, and our prices and terms of payment.

The D. W. Karn Co., L'td.
262 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.



Winnipeg, June 19th, 1902.

The fine weather of the middle of the month stimulated trade, but since then there have been heavy rains in various parts, some of them causing floods, doing serious damage. The crop report and the increased acreage which it shows will tend to further stimulate business once the weather settles to something like what we usually have. Building operations are active all over and some difficulty is being experienced in securing material fast enough. There have been few changes in prices since last report. New settlers continue to pour into the country as well as American speculators.

There has probably been no fortnight in the whole season with so little real movement in grain and so little variation in values. With the exception of Australia, which is in the last throes of a prolonged drouth, crops all over the world are favorably reported on.

At home, in spite of excessive rainfall, the weather has been favorable to free growth, especially on the lighter lands and districts where the rolling nature of the country affords free outlet to excessive rainfall. Brandon holds the record so far for a live down-pour, reporting over four inches of rain in 40 minutes. With drier weather from now onward the prospects for a heavy grain yield are very favorable.

Wheat.

The old fashioned season, when after moderate snowfall we had a dry seedtime and ample rains in June, appears to have gone out of business. When it did exist we had a strong, stocky, well stooled-out plant and good yields of high grading wheat. This season shows rank and rather spindly growth with an almost certainty of low grading wheat, unless the weather takes an exceptionally favorable turn.

The Manitoba Government crop returns show a slight excess of wheat area over last year and Territorial reports, though not official, show a still more satisfactory prospect. In this respect we are much more favored than our neighbors to the south, whose winter wheat area has shrunk from 27,000,000 acres last fall to about 4,860,000 acres less at the time of the latest bulletin. Their June bulletin, elsewhere referred to, shows over 2,000,000 acres shrinkage in the three great northern spring wheat states. This shortage of close on 7,000,000 acres in the American wheat crop of 1902 must favorably affect prices for those who will have wheat to sell the coming fall, among which we fondly hope Western Canada will have a good place. Though our neighboring states have had a serious shrinkage of wheat area, their prospects for yields are quite favorable, the flat lands along the Red River always excepted.

On the Winnipeg market there is only trifling business doing. Export trade has nothing in it. The reason why may be inferred from one example out of many. We quote from Beerbohm's Trade List, June 6th. On that day 1 Northern alfalfa Port William sold at 27 1/2 in London, or 81 3/4c. per bushel. On the same day the same grade of wheat in store at Fort William sold for 72c. Freight Fort William to Montreal, 5 1/2c. Montreal to London, 3 3/4c., insurance, loading, shrinkage, brokerage, incidentals, 1 1/2c. Total 83 cents, or a shortage of 1 1/4c. a bushel on the transaction.

Thompson, Sons & Co.'s market report for June 19th says:—Liverpool 3d. higher. Paris 3 1/2c. higher for July, and 1 1/2c. higher on the deferred futures. The advance in Paris is caused by the recurrence of wet weather in France. American markets opened firm and higher on the higher cables, and with further rains in Kansas also helping the market, shorts covered freely and prices advanced steadily and closed at around the highest points of the day, 3c. to 1c. over yesterday. To-day September and December wheat showed rather more strength than July. Export clearances moderate at 356,000 bushels. The Cincinnati Price Current's weekly report on crop is slightly bearish. Chicago July closed 73 1/2c., Sept. 72 1/2c. to 1c. Minneapolis July closed 76c., Sept. 70 1/2c. Manitoba wheat continues dull as to amount of demand, but more interest is shown and there is some demand for spot stuff for instant shipment from Fort William. Exporters, however, have no fresh demand at present for wheat. This morning 72 3/4c. was the best price for 1 Northern, and 71 1/4c. for 2 Northern., but this afternoon there are buyers for 1 Hard at 75 1/2c., 1 Northern 73 1/2c., and 2 Northern 71 1/2c. in store Fort William, delivery spot or June or first week in July. Corn had an exciting day yesterday, going up to 63c. and back to 62c.

We draw special attention to these quotations.

VINCENT & MACPHERSON



LEADING UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS
BRANDON, - - - MAN.
Two Doors West of A. D. Rankin & Co.
Write for our FURNITURE CATALOGUE.

tions. Our own wheat, when a buyer is found, sells nearly at the same value as it did a fortnight ago. Chicago sold at 23c. lower than Minneapolis, though it will cost about 1 1/4c. to carry wheat from Minneapolis to Chicago.

Inspections for week ending June 14th were as follows:—Wheat, 1 Hard, 131; 1 Northern, 241; 2 Northern, 278; 3 Northern, 9; no grade, 69; other grades, 13. Total 741 cars. Oats, 2 white, 7; lower grades, 26. Total 33 cars. Barley, 3 cars. For the week ending June 7th inspections were 633 cars, of which 608 were wheat.

Oats.

Prices are little changed. On track Winnipeg 2 white are 42c., feed 38c.

Barley.

Nominal, 42c. to 45c.

Flour.

Best patents \$2.15, seconds \$2, XXXX \$1.25.

Feed.

Bran \$16, shorts \$19, oat chop \$30.

Horses.

Values continue high, with a steady demand. From \$350 to \$400 is about the running price for a heavy team.

Cattle.

The market is very weak and a slump in values may be looked for any day. The market is really past the top now and on the decline, 5c. for choice stuff being the top figure instead of 5 1/2c., two weeks ago. Grass cattle are beginning to come in and some range cattle have also put in an appearance. Stall fed stock is off the market now. Buyers are not purchasing any more than they can help. We quote 5c. for best grades off the cars at Winnipeg, with lower values in sight. Veal is worth 8c. to 9c., and dressed beef 9c. for fancy carcasses, 8 1/2c. for ordinary.

Sheep.

The market is still being supplied from Ontario, western sheep not being expected until the 1st of next month. Live sheep would be worth from 4 1/2c. to 5 1/2c. Dressed mutton is selling to the retail trade at 12c.

Hogs.

The market is 3c. easier than two weeks ago. This is due more to lower values at outside points than to any increase in the supply coming in, though that is liberal.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery—Values are on the decline owing to liberal receipts. In last report we quoted 18c., values have since dropped to 16 1/2c. and 17c. at Winnipeg. The English butter market is steady and during the past week there has been a fair export of Canadian butter from Montreal. Latest reports from that city are to the effect that the finest grades of creamery butter are worth 20c. per lb. for export.

Dairy—The supply coming forward is quite large, but values for it have declined to an export basis. Round lots, straight yellow, bring 12c. The range is from 10c. to 12c., delivered in Winnipeg.

Cheese—There has been a good demand and supplies are now ahead of the demand, so that there will likely be a decline from present values. These are 1 1/2c. less than two weeks ago. We quote 10c. delivered in Winnipeg, with a probable further decline next week.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry—There is practically no poultry on the market. A few live fowl are secured for the city trade at 75c. a pair, delivered here. Live turkeys are worth 11c. a pound and ducks 9c.

Eggs—The supply keeps up well and there has been no change in values since last report, 11c. per doz. in case lots being the price delivered in Winnipeg.

Potatoes are a drug on the market. Produce houses will only handle them on commission. They are worth about 25c. here.

Hides and Wool.

The market is easy, but no change has been made in values, from a basis of 6 1/2c. for No. 1 inspected hides.

Values for the Territorial wool clip have not yet been fixed. Manitoba wool brings 6c. to 6 1/2c. here.

RUPTURE

Learn how I do away with the cutting belt and pressing springs, and hold Rupture without pressure on hips, spine or bones.

Learn how you are simply ruining your health by using spring and leg-strap trusses which press on most vital parts not connected with the rupture at all.

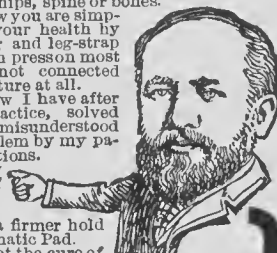
Learn how I have after 22 years' practice, solved this much-misunderstood rupture problem by my patented inventions.

Learn how the action of my "Automatic Pad" really is, and how I treat successfully and inexpensively BY MAIL.

Write for my FREE BOOK now and learn the whole truth about Rupture and its Cure.

CHAS. CLUTHE, 29 East 14th St., New York City.

I have no agents. My services secured only by applying directly to me.



Farmers!

ARE YOU INSURED AGAINST HAIL STORMS?

The "Provincial Mutual" is the Original Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba.

Established in 1891 by Government Charter, and IS MANAGED BY MANITOBA FARMERS ONLY.

Has paid nearly \$150,000 to farmers for losses;
Insures to the extent of Six Dollars per acre for total loss;
\$5.40 per acre is the average paid during past 11 years;
22c per acre is the average cost during past 11 years;
25c per acre is the maximum charge in any year;
18c per acre insured \$6.00 per acre in 1901;
3 per cent on the amount of insurance was the cost last year;
00—No dividends paid to shareholders;
Is the cheapest and surest Hail Insurance Company in existence;
Wants increase of members to make the cost even lower yet;
Returns unrequired premium money back to insurers;
AND HAS PAID ALL LEGITIMATE CLAIMS TO DATE.

FARMERS, PROTECT YOURSELVES BY INSURING IN THE OLD RELIABLE

THE PROVINCIAL Mutual Hail Insurance Co'y OF MANITOBA.

Incorporated in 1891 by [Manitoba Government.]

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T. L. MORTON, M.P.P., Gladstone.

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T. L. MORTON, M.P.P., Farmer, Gladstone.

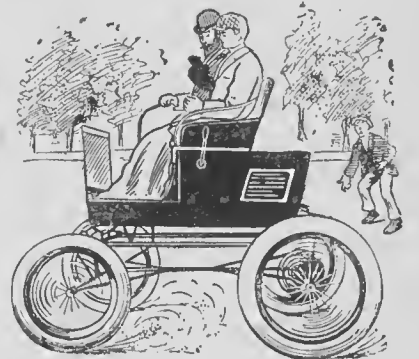
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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

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ESTABLISHED 1882.

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WINNIPEG, JUNE 20, 1902

JUNE CROP BULLETIN.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a summary of the June crop bulletin of the Manitoba Government. The crop prospects this year are probably the brightest ever seen in the West. The rain necessary to produce this flourishing state has, as a matter of course, seriously hindered seeding operations on low lying lands, so that though there is a substantial increase in the total area under crop it is not as large as it would have been had we been favored with an ordinary spring. The States immediately to the south of us have suffered in the same way, there being a decrease of 905,000 acres of wheat in North Dakota, 745,000 in Minnesota, and 400,000 in South Dakota, largely due to unfavorable seeding conditions.

The increase in the area sown to flax and barley is worthy of notice. The large increase in the acreage of barley is a natural result of the wet spring, and part of the increase in the area devoted to flax may be attributed to the same cause. There has been, however, a strong feeling this spring towards growing flax and the area would likely have been largely increased, even if the season had not been so wet.

Perhaps the most gratifying feature of the bulletin, looking at it in another way, is the substantial increase in the acreage sown to roots, peas, corn, and brome grass. We are more than pleased at the increase in the acreage of peas. This crop does not find favor with most farmers on account of difficulty in harvesting, but the pea belongs to the family of plants that have the ability to obtain nitrogen from the air and store it up in the soil for the use of the wheat crop which has some difficulty in obtaining a full supply of this plant food. Peas are rich in protein and make a valuable food for fattening purposes or for milk production. The acreage sown is still very small, but we hope to see a steady increase once farmers realize the value of the crop.

Brome grass shows a remarkable increase this year. It certainly has been a most favorable spring for sowing all kinds of grass seed, and it is to be hoped that many farmers will yet take advantage of showery weather to sow grass seed either for pasture or hay. It is a good season to scatter brome seed round the barnyard and around sloughs. The increase in the acreage of wheat shows a steady growth and the crop bulletin hardly gives a fair estimate when it places the wheat area of 1900 at 1,457,896 acres. The estimated acreage sown as given in the June, 1900, crop bulletin, is 1,806,215. The difference was plowed up and figured to some extent in the area for 1901. The increase in the area of 1902 over last year is evidence of satisfactory growth, as, owing to so little plowing being done last fall, there was not quite the usual amount of land ready this spring. We have every reason to feel thankful that the prospects of a good

crop are so bright. It is a fitting accompaniment to the increased settlement that is taking place.

UNSATISFACTORY PRICES FOR MANITOBA WHEAT AND SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

Three or four months ago a considerable amount of attention was drawn to the difference in the quotations for the same grades of wheat at Fort William and Duluth. From 2 to 5 cents per bushel was a frequent difference and the attention of both producers and dealers was naturally drawn to it. Various reasons were assigned and corresponding remedies suggested. This led The Farmer to make careful inquiry, and in our issue of April 5th we gave our views on the subject.

We pointed out that a good deal of the difference was traceable to the differing conditions at the two points. For five months in every winter our wheat is tied up, and we are bound to hold it until the season comes round when the opening of navigation permits of our stores of grain being exported. On the other side of the line there are 75,000,000 of people to be fed, and a large export of flour to foreign ports is constantly going on. Speculation by amateurs was also being freely indulged in during winter, and between the two things, American millers would naturally be compelled to buy for higher prices at Duluth to meet every-day requirements so as to keep their mills at work.

One explanation of the difference in prices much favored among farmers was that, in some way, but for whose advantage could not be clearly defined, Manitoba wheat was adulterated on the way to English ports, and had to be sold there for less money than Duluth. On that point we said that we had pretty satisfactory evidence that wheat sold on Winnipeg and Fort William certificates was delivered to British ports of substantially the same quality as the certificate called for. One strong proof of this is that in the two years the present system has been in operation there has been no case of a cargo being protested, so far as we have been able to learn by careful and diligent investigation.

A month ago our position on this point was vigorously assailed by "Producer," and we, in answer to his letter, showed how the identity of the wheat sent from Fort William was secured to the British buyer. "Producer" has since come back at us with another long letter, in which he poses as the champion and mouthpiece of the Western Grain Growers' Association. We may say here and now that we have always been in hearty sympathy with every well-directed effort of every grain grower to get the best possible value for what he has to sell. But we think we best serve the interests of the grain growers of the whole West, whether members of that association or not, when we point out the portions of its proposals that in our opinion are not calculated to promote the objects it has in view.

In his second letter, "Producer" says: "After all, opinions are of little value in a matter of this kind. It is facts we want." We quite agree with "Producer" on this point, and will now present a few facts that we think have a very direct bearing on the question before us. "Producer," and those who think as he does, puts the case in this way: "Duluth wheat has been selling all winter for 5 cents more than Fort William. What plainer proof can we have of the inferiority of the bulk of our wheat when it reaches Liverpool?" To make good this proposition our critics are bound to show clearly that Manitoba wheat sells on the ultimate market for less money than the same grade of American. If they fail at this point their whole case must go to pieces. The only way we know to get at the facts is to go to the standard records of the grain trade as supplied by such authorities as Beerbohm's Corn Trade List and the Corn Trade News. Of course,

"the trade" is a phrase that stinks in the nostrils of those who have a pet theory to bolster up, but where else are we to get the facts?

"Producer" generously suggests that The Farmer appears to know nothing but what it has learned from the sharks of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, but the Liverpool and London trade journals from which we did get most of our information can hardly be inspired from Winnipeg, and we venture therefore to quote from them as satisfactory proof of the position we took three months ago. We stated then that whatever might be the looks of things here there was no substantial difference between outside values of Duluth and Manitoba wheats. Here is our proof. Beerbohm's Corn Trade List contains, amongst a great deal of grain trade news, records of sales of parcels of wheat from all over the world. It gives daily and weekly reports of transactions in grain, generally in 8,000 and 16,000 bushel lots. Its reports give particulars of 250 transactions at Liverpool and London within the last seven weeks, chiefly in No. 1 and No. 2 northern wheat, of which 46 are Duluth and 204 Manitoba. These deals have nearly all minute points of difference, only clearly understood by experts in the wheat business. But we find 12 deals, 6 of Duluth and 6 of Manitoba, in which the terms are exactly alike, all of which took place in London. They are as follows:—

Apl. 16, 8,000 hus.	1 Northern Duluth.	..28/9
Apl. 16, 16,000 hus.	1 Northern Manitoba.	..29
Apl. 18, 8,000 hus.	1 Northern Duluth.	..29
Apl. 18, 8,000 hus.	1 Northern Manitoba.	..29/3
May 7, 8,000 hus.	1 Northern Duluth.	..28/9
May 7, 8,000 hus.	1 Northern Manitoba.	..29
May 14, 8,000 hus.	1 Northern Duluth.	..29/13
May 14, 16,000 hus.	1 Northern Manitoba.	..29/3
May 21, 8,000 hus.	1 Northern Duluth.	..28/6
May 21, 8,000 hus.	1 Northern Manitoba.	..28/6
May 28, 16,000 hus.	1 Northern Duluth.	..27/9
May 28, 8,000 hus.	1 Northern Manitoba.	..28

As we go to press we find, on the first page of Beerbohm for June 6th, the following quotations:—

8,000 hus.	1 Northern Manitoba afloat	..27/3
8,000 hus.	1 Northern Manitoba afloat	..27/13
8,000 hus.	1 Northern Duluth afloat	..26/9

The prices are for a quarter, equal to 480 lbs. of wheat and the above table shows that only in one case out of the lot did Duluth wheat sell for the same money as Manitoba. Where, now, is the proof that Manitoba wheat being adulterated is worth less in England than Duluth of the same grade?

CROP BOOMING.

A few days ago we read in our morning paper that Manitoba has this year a million more acres under cultivation than it had last year. This was corrected in the evening edition so as to show that the increase was for two years, not for one. The actual increase for 1902 over 1900 was only 576,881 acres, and over 1901 it was 227,606 acres. This blundering way of booming the country does it no good. There has hardly ever been a better show for a good crop than we have now, but we can gain nothing and may do ourselves serious harm by whistling before we are through the wood. Much harm has been done this country in the past by premature and exaggerated estimates of our crop and what it would bring us. Loose and reckless statements about yields of crops not even headed out are circulated all over the world, and the natural result is to bring down by anticipation the value of what we hope a few months later to be able to sell. There is perhaps not another paper except The Farmer that has yet detected this blundering overestimate of the crop area, and not one in twenty will ever know that we alone are correct as to the relative crop areas.

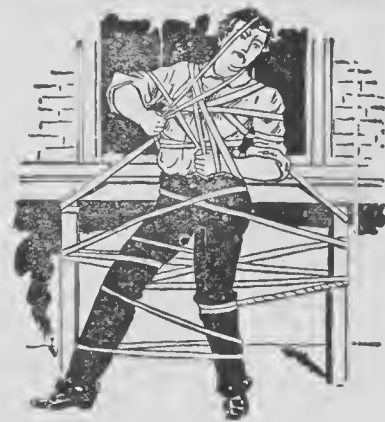
—If you lived in New Zealand, you would have the privilege of placing your own valuation on your property for the purpose of taxation, for the government reserves the right to buy it of you at an advance of 20 per cent. over the valuation you have made.

RUNNING WITH THE HARE AND HUNTING WITH THE HOUNDS.

The other day an elderly D.D. down at Minneapolis was bundled out of his benefice and at the same time excommunicated for writing articles in favor of saloons, for which he was paid by the brewers. He argued that such a thing was not inconsistent with his position as a minister of the gospel, but could not get any one to see it that way except himself. Not so far away an elderly official in the Dominion Immigration service got badly scored by a Winnipeg judge for playing the same game. He was found to have helped two immigrants to buy farms that turned out not just as they were represented by the sellers. It was further proved that he had got in each case a substantial "rake-off" from the sellers. The judge ordered the sellers to refund the instalments paid them and cancelled the deals, with costs against the offenders. We fear this is not the first offence of the same kind of which men regarded as tolerably decent have been guilty, but trust that the Winnipeg lesson will have a wholesome effect.

—We learn that the Dominion Government has at length made up its mind to test the validity of the claim of the C. P. R. to exemption from taxation on its unsold lands. One test case for Manitoba and another for the Territories will shortly be taken into court.

—Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, claims to have invented a storage battery for wagons, automobiles and other road vehicles that will put the horse out of business this time for sure. We have heard this many times before, but believe that day will not be in our generation.



The man on the stage who does the trick of escaping from firmly tied ropes, submits to the bonds with a smile. He knows he can get out of the ropes that are being knotted. Put the same man in the woods and let Indian captors bind him to a tree for torture and he would struggle to the last against the bonds.

When the stomach is diseased there are bonds being woven every hour about the organs dependent on the stomach—heart, lungs, liver, kidneys, etc. The folly of mankind is to passively submit to the fastening of these bonds with no effort to escape until the pain they cause arouses fear.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It cures diseases of heart, liver, lungs, kidneys and other organs, when these diseases, as is often the case, have their origin in the diseased stomach.

"For a long time I was suffering and was hardly able to get about," writes Mr. Andrew J. Jennings, of Thomas, Tucker Co., W. Va., Box 194. "Was bothered with kidney trouble and my whole system was out of order; had no appetite. A friend of mine told me to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I did so and the first bottle restored my appetite. I took six bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and some of the 'Pleasant Pellets' and feel like a new person."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets clearse the clogged system from impurities.

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THE AMENDED GRAIN ACT.

The recent amendments of the Grain Act are the fruit of a large amount of discontent due to friction in the working of the Act of 1899. Some of these objections were well founded, and, so far as legislation can go, we have opened up safely valves by means of which those who are dissatisfied with the working of the elevator system can avail themselves of such help as the loading platform and the flat warehouse can afford them. The States to the south of us went through the same experience years ago, yet we are told by those who ought to know that the elevators in those States have been able to do the work so much more to the satisfaction of the shippers that the platform is out of business. Shall we have a repetition of the same experience here?

We are congratulating ourselves just now on being in a fair way to independence of the elevator system, but our more experienced neighbors to the south are disposed to criticize adversely the "wide open" system of grain handling, which, in our present mood, we regard as being within easy reach of perfection. In regard to the recent Dominion Grain Act legislation the American Elevator and Grain Trade, Chicago, Ill., says, in its June 15th issue:—

"The new Grain Act in force in Manitoba establishes six grades of wheat and also requires the railways to permit the erection of flat warehouses whenever and wherever asked to do so by ten farmers, resident within a radius of twenty miles. The provision for supplying cars during a famine ought to satisfy the most exacting, but if the production of wheat continues to increase in the proportions of the last two years, there will still be many complaints, in spite of the law. A country that desires to market a hundred million bushels of wheat in about sixty days, and has only two roads to carry it, must do something besides making laws to nag its railroads, and bind them to a system of dribbling out cars to every applicant who wants to market a wagon-load on his own account from a flat warehouse."

Another trade paper, the Grain Trade Journal, Chicago, remarks:—

"A clause of the amended Manitoba Grain Act badly handicaps the operator of an elevator. Even though his elevator be full of grain he cannot get a second car in which to ship until after all other applicants have had one car, irrespective of the amount of grain held by them. It is peculiarly unfortunate for Manitoba farmers that this short-sighted legislation is enacted on the eve of a period of unexampled activity in elevator building. Big crops and an unparalleled influx of settlers are making greater demands than ever for shipping facilities. A few years hence the farmer legislators will see their mistake, and offer inducements for regular grain dealers to provide the best modern elevator facilities."

Of course, these papers naturally look at our affairs from their own standpoint and are most likely imperfectly informed on the situation here, but there is no harm in our bestowing a little attention on such utterances. "To see ourselves as others see us" is one way to get wisdom that no prudent man will disparage.

Something much more tangible than mere criticism has followed our recent grain legislation. The rapid expansion of our wheat area attracted our enterprising cousins to the south so much that on the C. P. R. alone one pushing Duluth firm had applied for twenty elevator sites, and we understand there were as many more applications by other southern elevator speculators. But the provisions that gave single men with a 1,200-bushel crop a right to alternate cars with elevators built to handle many thousand bushels a day has ended all that. Their applications are cancelled and the chance for healthy outside competition, upon which we counted so much, has been killed. We state the simple fact, anybody that pleases may suggest the moral.

It is pretty evident that we are likely to be up against a car famine quite as much in the future as we have ever been in the past. Last year our western wheat growers found an outlet by means of the Soo line to Duluth, and that is precisely the country the American elevator men would have taken hold of. It would have given them business for the terminal elevators at Duluth, and they would have handled a goodly share of our produce with equal advantage to us and to themselves. Have we after all been too clever and outwitted ourselves quite as much as we have done the grain dealers?

AMERICAN LAND SPECULATORS.

Few people have any idea of the amount of land all over the country that is going into the hands of American speculators. There is a good deal of method in their speculation, whether their holdings are small or great. For example, in the district close to Winnipeg the outer two miles of Kildonan north have been bought as a solid block, which makes the whole much more available for cultivation than when it lay in long narrow strips. Another man, who has invested about \$40,000 in the Springfield district, has arranged with the present holders to stay on, he taking a share of the year's crop. All of them appear to be working on the principle that the pressure of population on the available land area, which within the last 25 or 30 years has raised the value of Iowa farming land worth \$5 to \$10 an acre in 1870 to \$60 or \$70 in 1902 is bound to produce much the same results here in Western Canada. On this view of things they quietly come here in syndicates or individually and invest with confidence the money they have made in the south by working along the same lines. If farmers from the south care to follow them and buy or rent the land, well and good. If not, it will be a quite safe investment and the dollars they have laid out on Manitoba dirt will double itself in ten years' time. No matter whether it is the virgin soil of Saskatchewan or the worn out land of the Red River Valley.

One interesting group of Southern Minnesota men has been settled on the Elphinstone estate, north of Newdale. Southern Minnesota has forged ahead in dairy work till it now stands in the very front line, and with their southern experience these new men will be able to give practical pointers in advanced dairying, while at the same time getting the benefit of a first-class creamery at which to sell their cream.

There is talk of one of the big American land companies starting a monster farm on the Saskatchewan, where they have bought a very large block of land.

LAND GRANTS FOR AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Many years ago, through the foresight of able men, the Government of the United States was led to set aside valuable land grants for the endowment of agricultural colleges. The wisdom of this movement has been amply justified. In a few cases it has not been used aright, but the exceptions are very few. The result to-day is that every State in the Union has an excellent agricultural college and experiment station in a position financially to do a great work for the farmer, upon whom, after all, so much of the success of a country depends. The good work being done by these colleges in assisting farmers is simply incalculable and makes us feel sorry that our Canadian Government has not seen fit to set aside land for the same purpose. Canada has the only free grant lands left on the continent, and at the rate settlers are pouring in now it will soon be all taken up. The opportunity of setting aside land for agricultural education will then have been passed and the cause of farmers have suffered an irreparable loss.

Land has been set aside for university and school purposes, and there should have been other land as well for agricultural colleges and experiment stations. True, the Dominion Government is maintaining a number of stations, but we submit that two stations are not sufficient for the stretch of country between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, and that the Dominion Government should set aside certain lands for each province and territory for agricultural college purposes.

There has been considerable talk about an agricultural college for Manitoba. In view of this, the Manitoba Government should set aside land for the endowment of such a college and experimental farm from the free grant lands it still holds. It is not too late to do so, and we earnestly commend this scheme to the Government.

METHODS OF CANVASSERS.

A subscriber who has evidently been less careful than he might have been in dealing with canvassers, writes to say that in his opinion a recent article in this paper was more favorable to the company complained of than it should have been. We have never hesitated to do our best to put our readers on their guard when they come to deal with fair spoken strangers. But we also think that farmers should be a great deal more careful than some of them are when an alluring prospectus is spread before them, because, for one thing, it is for ourselves a very unpleasant and occasionally expensive business to tackle such questions. The writer says:—

"Young farmers without experience are very apt to go by what the agent tells them and sign the papers he prepares for them, without giving them careful examination, often without reading them. When a loss occurs they wake up to the fact that they have been paying money for nothing. I think you should warn people to pay no attention to what these agents say, but read their policy before they sign it."

That is exactly what we are trying all the time to do. It is not for the sake of helping the agents that we draw attention to the clause in which companies state that they will not be bound by the talk leading up to the contract, but only by the contract itself. We would be exceedingly glad if some good lawyer could be got to demonstrate that the company is bound by its agents. But till that is made plain, we think it is the next best thing to draw the attention of our readers to the importance from a business point of view of signing no paper of any kind, whose exact meaning they are at all uncertain about.

—Hon. Sidney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, may visit Japan this fall to study openings for Canadian food products—meat and flour.

—The farmer's telephone is coming very near our own doors. A company of farmers in Polk County, Northern Minnesota, has bought telephone poles enough to build 60 miles and is now putting them up.

—Japan is to have an exhibition, and Canada will make an exhibit. The arrangements for it will be made by Wm. Hutchison, who has been appointed Commissioner of Exhibitions at a salary of \$3,000 a year.

—If the weather of the past spring is any index of what we may expect as a starter for the new century, the irrigation movement is a little too previous. The Lethbridge News reports a rainfall of 15 inches from May 1st till June 5th. Bridges swept away, cattle drowned and railroad tracks undermined have been the everyday experience of the foothill country, and there is not much let up so far.

—J. W. Woolf, M. L. A., recently elected for the Cardston district, is the first Mormon to represent a constituency in the Dominion.

—Kissing at the Jersey City station of a Pennsylvania railroad has been prohibited by the railway authorities on account of the delays in the rush of travel caused by parties exchanging kisses upon the arrival or departure of friends.

—While Canada, particularly the western portion, has been having an unusually heavy rain fall, the States away south have been having a drouth. It has been particularly severe in Texas and will seriously affect the cattle business at that State, as well as the winter wheat crop of the States farther north.

—It is reported that the Intercolonial railway has made arrangements whereby it has obtained running rights over the Canada Atlantic railway from Montreal to Depot Harbor on Georgian Bay. This is the most direct route for grain to Montreal and enables the government road to compete successfully for the export grain trade.

—A recent suit by the Chicago Board of Trade against the O'Dell Commission Co. shows to what an extent the practice of dealing in "wind" wheat may be carried. The books of the company showed sales for 1901 of 75,440,000 bushels of grain, while their actual deliveries were only 3,145,000 bushels. The real business was thus about 4 per cent. of the apparent handling of the concern.

—W. R. Motherwell, president of the Western Grain Growers' Association, has written the Minister of the Interior, expressing his high satisfaction with the recent amendments to the Grain Act and his expectation that they will do very much to help the interests of the grain growers.

—Mayor Williams, of Carman, has a letter from Montana, the writer of which lives in a town with nine saloons and no church at all. A more wholesome blend is what the writer wants to get at. The rapid settlement of Western Canada places a very heavy task upon her churches to keep pace with the settlement. This is necessary if we are not to have godless towns like that above referred to.

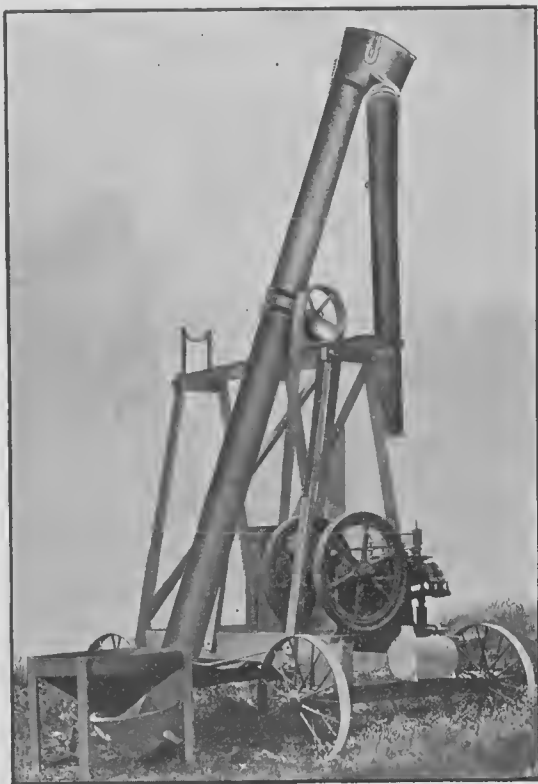
—Jas. W. Wilson, son of the U. S. Minister of Agriculture, has been appointed director of the South Dakota experiment station. He is only thirty-one years of age, but does not owe his appointment to the fact that he is the son of his father. He was reared on his father's farm in Iowa, studied four years at the Iowa agricultural college, graduating with honors, and became Assistant Professor of Agriculture. Then he spent three years working in his father's office at Washington, and has spent his last year managing his father's Iowa farm. Few men at his age have had such a thorough and varied practical and scientific training, and South Dakota has done well in securing his services.

—At the recent Farmers' Institute meeting held at Maple Creek, the teacher of the senior class brought out his boys and girls to hear the addresses of Dr. Fletcher and C. W. Peterson. As Dr. Fletcher's talks on plant life are always very interesting and are given in language so easy to understand, the young learners in nature study would no doubt carry away a good deal of very profitable instruction. The best school teachers recognize now as never before that education is not always gathered up inside the four walls of a school-room, nor is always dug out of text books. The essential feature of all new movements in education is an effort to teach the little folks to observe and think for themselves, rather than to furnish them with a great stock of musty facts and theories.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Portable Grain Tanks.

Artbur Atkinson, who has been long known in connection with the grain trade of the West, has not been idle with his "inventive genius" while dealing specially in Manitoba grain. He has been cogitating and cogitating, with the result that articles are now on the market which should prove of great convenience and value to farmers. They are what are known as Atkinson's Portable Grain Elevators and Grain Tanks, and give a unique and profitable system of storing and handling grain, both on the farm and for shipping purposes. From what The Nor-West Farmer can learn about them, the elevators and tanks are likely to come into general use. As the price of the tank is only \$45, they are within the reach of all. The inventor has sold the right to manufacture to the Portable Elevator and Grain Tank Co., a company recently formed, with Horace Wilson, ex-mayor of Winnipeg, as manager. The firm are now prepared to receive orders for the new elevators and tanks. Their office is at 180 Market St., where full information can be had, or descriptive circular will be forwarded on application. On another page is the advertisement of the new concern, in which appears a cut of the granary tank, and herewith is cut showing their portable elevator ready for use. It is claimed that the articles will save hags and time in haggling. The tank is portable, and can be filled direct from the thresher, is vermin-proof, fire and weather-proof, and, being made from galvanized steel, is practically indestructible. Another advantage is that during days when the threshing outfit cannot work, the teams can be turned in to empty the tanks and draw the grain to the railway, so that the empty tanks may be moved ahead and refilled. There are two sizes. No. 1 is the smaller, holding 325 bushels. It is pleasing to know that the Manitoba invention is to be manufactured in Winnipeg. At the coming Industrial Fair they will no doubt be on exhibition, so that farmers may see for themselves.



PORTABLE ELEVATOR READY FOR USE.

Space and Power at the Industrial.

There is one thing that the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association will sooner or later be forced to deal with. It is that of space and power for exhibitors of implements. There has been a feeling that up to the present the dealer in implements has not received the consideration he is entitled to. There should be a building devoted altogether to implements and power for running the machinery should be available. If this cannot be done free it should be placed at the very lowest figure possible. With this, and space set apart permanently to the various manufacturers, a first-class exhibition would be guaranteed yearly. This cannot be as things now are, for the dealer does not know whether fittings secured for this year will answer for next, as he is not sure of having the same space. There are more ways than one for the Exhibition Board to take in this connection and the sooner they grapple with the question in a business-like manner the better. If at our summer fair we cannot have an exhibit of the season's grain and vegetables we can have a rattling good exhibition of those articles that are used in planting and reaping. In this connection we feel certain that hardly a manufacturer would refuse to even pay a small fee for space providing he could call it his own and make a "working exhibit" from year to year. What are known as still displays are a failure. The Implement News says this was exemplified recently in Prague, when at an agricultural fair an American harvester company showing machines in operation monopolized the attention of visitors and secured 90 per cent. of the orders placed. This is from the dealers' standpoint, and it will work just as favorably to the industrial. A good "live" implement show with the machines in full swing would undoubtedly be fully as attractive as many of the up-to-date features at present introduced.

An Important Suit for Infringement.

M. T. Hancock, the patentee of the Hancock plow, has just visited Winnipeg and has taken action against the Massey-Harris Co. for infringing on his patent, as he claims

they have been manufacturing and selling a plow built on the lines of the Hancock. He found it necessary, in order to protect his own interests and also the interests of Joseph Maw & Co., to take this action, as the latter firm secured the right under royalty to control the patents for the Dominion and have gone to considerable expense in introducing the plow and have placed on the market some hundreds already. This case will, no doubt, be watched with considerable interest, as Hancock is bound to fight it to a finish. He has left for the south again to follow up the case which he has against the Sanders Plow Co. The United States courts have already granted an injunction against the Sanders Co., but they are still building the plow which Hancock claims is an infringement, and has gone south to fight this out.

A. S. Stewart, of Johnston & Stewart, is on a trip to the east, combining business and pleasure.

D. B. Eastabrook, Winnipeg, has purchased the washing machine business of Thomas McCrossan.

Among the companies seeking charters in Ontario are the Ottawa Machinery Co., with capital of \$100,000, to take over the business of John Crawford, and the S. Knechtel Wood Turning & Furniture Co., of Southampton, at \$150,000.

Owing to the heavy rains, the erection of new premises at Winnipeg for a number of the implement firms has been interfered with. It was hoped that by exhibition week they would be in use by several of the dealers, but it looks rather doubtful just now.

Messrs. Frederick Robinson, vice-president, and Charles L. McIntosh, treasurer, of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, of Racine, Wis., visited their branch house in Winnipeg last week and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the outlook for trade for the coming season.

H. G. Baker, who is employed as book-keeper with James Fowler, of Boissevain, is spending a short holiday in the city. This is Mr. Baker's first visit to the city in seven years and he is very much astonished at the great progress made by the metropolis in that period. He reports crops good in the Boissevain district and the outlook exceedingly bright.

The Western manager of the D. W. Karn Co. is delighted over a sale recently made. It was one of their Style B pianos to Sir Louis Davies, who presented it to his daughter upon her recent marriage to Mr. Hyndman, of Portage la Prairie. The piano is one of their very best finish and has an exceedingly fine tone.

Notwithstanding the heavy rains reports reach The Nor-West Farmer that the crop outlook was never better at this time of year. As a consequence the implement dealers are all in a bappy mood. As was feared some little time back, it still looks as though the demand would not be fully met—the factories being pressed to the utmost to fill orders.

The Farm Implement News says:—The immense growth in the sales of American implements in Canada during the past few years indicates either a strong preference for machines made in the States or inability of Canadian manufacturers to supply the demand. Probably it is due to a combination of both causes, for the Canadian manufacturers, considering their numbers, have a large and profitable export trade.

The new weighing machine for use on threshing machines has once more reached Winnipeg after its "pilgrimage" to Ottawa, where it underwent severe tests at the inland revenue department. These were each satisfactory, and the Minister expressed delight at the working of the machine. It was also thoroughly tested by scale experts, who expressed themselves pleased with it. The final steps are now being taken to put it on the market. It is expected that some of the machines will be in readiness for use this season. The Nor-West Farmer hopes in a short time to be able to give its readers an illustrated description of the weigher, which is very effective and simple.

Our stock of Thresher Supplies is the largest in Canada, and our prices are much less than others on account of handling in large quantities.

THE CASE ENGINE

**The Lightest
The Strongest
The Most Powerful**

1902 CASE.

**Largest Cylinder in the World.
Greatest Separation.
Adjustable Sieves.
No time lost in changing.**

FOR ANY INFORMATION ADDRESS

J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

What You Will See at the Brandon Fair, 1902

- One of Our 18 h.p. Threshing Engines,**
Built by ourselves, especially for western threshing. Price \$1,300.00
- One of the Nichols-Shepard Separators,**
Price \$570.00 to \$820.00.
- One of the Favorite Separators,**
Built by A. Filshie, Mount Forest, Ont. Price \$575.00.
- One of our Perfection Fanning Mills,**
Price \$35.00 to \$40.00.
- One of Our Well Boring Outfits,**
Complete. Price \$235.00.

Visitors welcome during the forenoon of each fair day.

BRANDON MACHINE WORKS CO.

BRANDON, MAN.

LIMITED

The drouth in Kansas still continues. In consequence, the implement business has been "knocked endways."

James Larmour, who represents the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company at Culross, was in the city on business this week.

Manager Heath, of the Deering Harvester Co., has been on a visit to agencies in the West, and speaks as highly as ever of the prospects.

E. F. Oliver, merchant and implement dealer, of Ochre River, spent a few days in Winnipeg last week. He was accompanied by Mrs. Oliver.

J. B. Tudhope, of the Tudhope Carriage Works, of Orillia, ran in the Ontario election, in the Liberal interest, and was returned with the handsome majority of 447.

Mr. Dunlop, one of Yorkton's solid business men, is a visitor to the city this week and reports business good and crop prospects favorable in the Yorkton district.

The premises of the late Abell Co. have been nicely refitted for the new American-Abell concern, and L. Hartsborne smiles a great big smile at the prospects.

It is announced that Mr. Frost, the implement manufacturer, of Smith's Falls, is about to be called to the Senate, succeeding the late Senator Clemow. He will be a good acquisition to the upper house.

The Wilkinson Plough Co., of Toronto, have taken out a new charter, with an authorized capital of \$250,000. The provisional directors are: Clarkson Jones, A. H. Royce, C. A. Masten, E. B. Freeland and E. G. A. Ffolkes.

Have you secured space in the Fair number of The Nor-West Farmer? If not, you should make application at once. The issue promises to be fully up to those previously sent out and an advertisement in it will reach a very large constituency.

Jno. Herron, who recently arrived from the East to look after the interests of the Waterloo Mfg. Co. in the West, has shown his good faith in the country by purchasing property on Balmoral St. The premises are now being refitted prior to occupancy.



Manitoba June Crop Report.

The annual crop bulletin has been issued by the Manitoba Government and contains the reports of some 350 crop correspondents throughout the province, who reported under date of June 1st. The following summary shows a very satisfactory increase in our crop area. It is not as large, however, as it would have been had the rainfall not been so heavy during May. Seeding began about the 1st of April and was general by the 15th. Wheat seeding was pretty well finished by May 24th; oats and barley were sown till the 1st of June, while flax was sown until the 10th. The germination of the seed has been perfect, and even where the seed was "muddled" in the crop is looking well. In fact, the prospects never were brighter. The Eastern district suffered the most from wet weather. Were it not for this the area under crop in it would have shown a very large increase owing to the large number of new settlers that have taken up land in districts that have been overlooked for so many years.

AREA UNDER CROP.

District.	Wheat. Acres.	Oats. Acres.	Barley. Acres.
Northwestern...	210,430	129,360	30,250
Southwestern...	768,790	232,000	59,740
North Central...	353,940	110,600	85,000
South Central...	524,200	151,000	80,000
Eastern...	182,580	102,000	74,800
Total 1902...	2,039,940	725,060	329,790

The following table gives a summary of all the crops for the last three years:

	1900. Acres.	1901. Acres.	1902. Acres.
Wheat...	1,806,215	2,011,835	2,039,940
Oats...	572,950	689,951	725,060
Barley...	178,525	191,009	329,790
Flax...	20,437	20,978	41,200
Potatoes...	16,880	24,429	22,005
Roots...	7,482	10,214	12,175
Rye...	2,480	2,707	2,559
Peas...	780	879	1,596
Corn...	1,309	1,802	2,205
Brome...	5,076	7,565	12,455
	2,612,134	2,961,409	3,189,015

*Owing to the drouth in 1900 there were nearly 500,000 acres of wheat, oats and barley plowed up, so that the total acreage was reduced to 2,122,500 in the December bulletin of that year.

INCREASES.

The increase in the area of the different crops is 227,006 acres. Rye and potatoes have gone back. The increase in oats, and particularly in barley and flax, is accounted for by the wet season. The increase in the area of roots, corn, peas and brome grass are very gratifying.

LIVE STOCK.

Correspondents are almost unanimous in their reports that all kinds of live stock are in prime condition. The abundance of fodder of all kinds and coarse grains has enabled farmers to feed liberally. The only unfavorable reports are to the effect that the cold, wet spring and heavy work of seeding has somewhat reduced the condition of horses. In most localities farmers have a surplus of hay on hand owing to the early date at which cattle were turned on the grass.

Cows fattened Milch during winter Cows.

District	1,540	22,920
Northwestern District	2,175	19,865
Southwestern District	1,955	15,005
North Central District	1,433	23,200
South Central District	2,800	38,845
Eastern District	9,908	119,835

DAIRYING.

Most of the creameries in the province opened for the season's work between the 15th of May and June 1st. The season being somewhat backward, the high price of feed stuffs, the continuous rains making the roads hard to travel, have all tended to delay the early make, and although the price has been high, only a small quantity has been put upon

the market at this date. The fine condition of the pasture at the present time almost assures an increase over last year's total make, and the feeling at present is that the ruling price will be higher than last season.

Improvement is looked for in the cheese factories and indications are that the price will also be better than last season. Dairying is steadily attracting more attention and the number of inquiries for information along these lines indicates a continued growth of this industry. Following this in the bulletin is a list of extracts taken from various reports, all tending to show that the crop prospect never was better at this time of the year.

Ontario May Crop Report.

The May Ontario crop report has been issued and shows on the whole a very favorable state of affairs. Though there is a considerable decrease in the area of fall wheat, yet it came through the winter well and the damage done by the Hessian fly and other insect pests promises to be small. Clover has wintered well and reports are almost enthusiastic about the prospects this year. Hay crops never looked better, both old and new meadows promising well. Most of the spring grain was sown earlier than usual, the seed bed was in excellent condition and the "catch" one of the best in years. Stock has been particularly healthy, wintered well and are now in unusually good condition for the time of the year. Horses stood the spring work well. Hogs have figured conspicuously as a class in farm profit. The outlook for the fruit crop is very optimistic. These reports were made before the cold dip on May 10th, which injured some of the fruit, however, making some allowance for that, the fruit crop promises to be a great one.

June Farmers' Institute in Manitoba.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture has found it impossible to arrange for a series of summer meetings, and has therefore sent the following letter to the secretaries of the agricultural societies:

"In planning a programme for agricultural societies' institute meetings to be held during the last week in June and the first week in July, the department has found it impossible to arrange a series for consecutive days along any branch railway lines in the province. The programme could be arranged, but the meetings would not be attended, as farmers would be interested in counter attractions, such as plowing matches, trips to the Brandon experimental farm, Coronation Day, and Dominion Day. To arrange a series later in July would clash with summer fairs. The department will not, therefore, arrange a series of meetings, but advises the directors of agricultural societies to arrange a date convenient for the district and hold a re-union—a farmers' picnic—and notify the department of the date. The department will try to arrange to send a speaker to address the meeting in the afternoon. If a number of meetings are held on the same day, it may be impossible to supply speakers for all, but directors can arrange for addresses to be delivered by local speakers, practical farmers if possible. Such meeting—picnic—will be placed to the credit of the society as an institute meeting."

The picnics are meant more especially for those societies which have found it impossible to hold meetings on account of the bad weather. The societies which have already been addressed by speakers provided by the department may also hold picnics, but the department will not guarantee to provide speakers for them.

Pipestone Farmers' Institute has decided to have a plowing match June 25. It will be held on 25-7-27. Refreshments will be served on the ground, and a good time is expected.

The Protection of Useful Birds and Mammals.

The following ordinance was passed at the recent sitting of the Legislative Assembly of the Territories:

1. No person shall fire at, hunt, take or kill any bird whatsoever except eagles, goshawks, pigeon hawks, duck hawks, Cooper's hawks, hawk owls, blackbirds, cowbirds, grackles, English sparrows, loons, cormorants, pelicans, and mergansers, and such birds as are dealt with in the Game Ordinance.

2. No person shall fire at, hunt, take or kill any badger except when doing damage in the vicinity of occupied buildings.

3. No person shall at any time disturb, injure or take the nests or eggs of any bird not mentioned in section 1 of this ordinance.

4. Guardians appointed under the provisions of the Game Ordinance shall be guardians under this ordinance for the purpose of enforcing its provisions.

5. The Commissioner of Agriculture may, upon application being made to him and upon payment of a fee of five dollars grant any person a license for the current calendar year to procure for scientific purposes specimens of birds and their eggs, or of the mammals protected by this ordinance.

6. Any person contravening any of the provisions of this ordinance shall upon summary conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding ... dollars.

7. Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be deemed to affect the provisions of the Game Ordinance or to apply to domestic birds.

Dr. Fletcher's Institute Meetings.

Jas. Fletcher, botanist of the Dominion experimental farm, gave The Farmer a call on his way west to take part in institute work in Southern Alberta for the Territorial government. His ap-

pointments are Maple Creek, June 16th; Medicine Hat, 17th; Lethbridge, 18th; Stirling, 19th; Raymond and Magrath, 20th; Cardston, 21st; Mountain, 23rd; Fishburn, 24th; Pincher Creek, 25th; Macleod, 26th; High River, 27th, at 2 p.m.; Okotoks, 28th, at 2 p.m.; Calgary, p.m.; Okotoks, 28th, at 2 p.m. He expected to be accompanied by Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, but he could not go. C. W. Peterson accompanied him to the Maple Creek and Medicine Hat meetings. At Lethbridge he will be taken under the wing of W. H. Fairfield, manager of the Irrigation Co.'s experimental farm, who will accompany him until he reaches Fishburn. Here he will be passed over to the Territorial weed inspector, T. N. Willing.

Since the above was written a short report of the meeting at Maple Creek has reached us. There was an attendance of about 50, though there was a steady downpour of rain.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture are spending \$50,000 for purchasing sites for weather bureau observatories, and \$300,000 for the development of irrigation schemes in the West.

A weeder is an excellent tool in the hands of a man who can keep abreast of his work. Its a poor tool for a man who is behind with his work and lets the weeds get a start of him.

The farmers of the district between Carman and Glenboro arranged for a joint excursion to the Brandon Experimental Farm on June 20th. This style of excursion is getting quite popular, and rightly so. That is the sort of farmers' holiday that cannot be taken too often.

A plowman of great repute recently challenged the other crack hands of the West of Scotland to a championship test for \$250. The offer was taken up by another crack hand and decided a few weeks ago. Four judges were equally divided as to the merits of the contestants and a fifth had to be called in, who decided in favor of the challenger.

We have recently purchased from the patentee, Mr Arthur Atkinson, the right of manufacture and sale of

The Atkinson Portable Grain Tanks

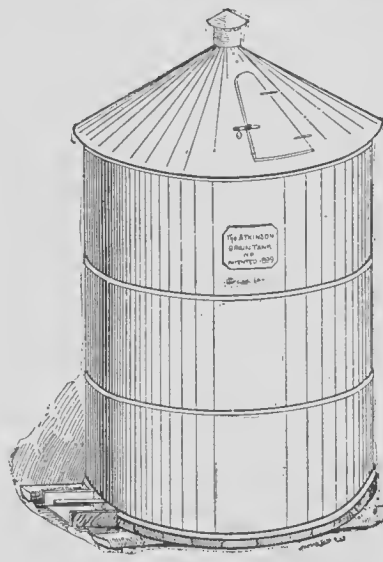
(See Cut)

AND

THE ATKINSON PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATORS

This is a unique and economical system of storing and handling grain, both on the farm and for shipping purposes.

THEY ARE
PORTABLE, and may be filled direct from the threshing machine.
VERMIN PROOF.
FIRE PROOF. A great saving in insurance.
WEATHER PROOF.
INDESTRUCTIBLE.—Made of Galvanized Steel.



No. 1 GRANARY TANK

Especially adapted for the storage of seed grain where the grain from the cleanest fields may be stored separately. In fact there is no prairie farmer who CAN AFFORD to use wooden buildings for storage of grain on the farm, or a wooden building for shipping at railway stations. The saving of time, labor and expense by the adoption of **Our System of Portable Steel Storage and Elevating** will, in a short time, amount to much more than its primary cost.

For full information and illustrated booklet with cuts showing our Portable Elevators ready for moving, and ready for use, address

The Portable Elevator and Grain Tank Co.,

180 Market Street, Winnipeg, Man.

P. O. Box 1406.

Telephone 664.

Plowing Matches.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

The third annual plowing match on the Portage plains was held, June 18th, on the farm of Dr. Cowan, about five miles northwest of the town. Notwithstanding the deluge of rain that fell on the preceding day and several showers during the match, the attendance was good. In all about 30 plowmen competed for the honors of the day. The classes were all well filled, except those for boys' walking plows and men's gang plows. In the former there were six prizes and only two competitors (brothers) and in the latter only three competitors for five prizes.

The land was in fair condition, nearly all the plows cleaning well. The work done was a great credit to the district, and many visitors spoke of the improved quality of the work as compared to that seen at the first match. In all \$350 were offered in prizes.

Perhaps the greatest interest was shown by the spectators in the class for 14-inch walking plows, open to all comers. In this class the drawing card was a special first prize of \$50, donated by James McKenzie, M.P.P. This brought out strong competition from outside points, Brandon district furnishing three crack hands with provincial records. The judges did their work carefully and found that the honor of winning the first place would not be carried off by an outsider. The first place went to D.

2, Fred. Smith; 3, Robt. Tucker; 4, Jas. Cuthbert; 5, Wm. Jardine, all of Portage la Prairie.

3. 14-inch Walking Plow, boys under 18 years old—1, Wm. Dow; 2, Jas. Dow, Portage la Prairie.

4. Men's Gang Plows—1, George McVicar; 2, Thos. Yuill; 3, Richard Henderson, all Portage la Prairie.

5. Boys' Gang Plows—1, James McMaster; 2, Thos. Carroll; 3, R. McMaster; 4, Wallace Grey; 5, L. Ingram, all of Portage la Prairie.

TREHERNE.

The plowing match at Treherne, on June 18th, was held under the auspices of the Treherne Agricultural Society on the farm of Richard Staples, a mile or two east of the town. The afternoon was fine, but owing to the heavy rainfall immediately preceding the match a few competitors who were expected from outside points failed to appear. About one hundred spectators were present, but the competition was weak, there being only six plows in the field altogether. The land was a light loam, rather too loose for a perfect furrow, and covered by a growth of fireweed. Judging was very satisfactorily done by Wm. Little, Alex. Matchett, Malcolm Jeffery and Daniel McLaren.

The most interesting event was the competition in men's walking plows, in which the contestants were James Stevenson, an old-time winner, who succeeded in capturing first place last year; his nephew, Arch. McLaughlin, who knows

Farmer representative scarcely saw a youth at the match, although it is quite likely the son would in most cases have learned as much as his father.

The following is the score:—

Name.	Straightness. 15	Feering. 15	In and out at ends. 5	Depth & width of furrow. 10	Evenness of surface. 10	Covering weeds. 30	Finish. 15	Total.
Men's Walking Plows—								
1. Arch. McLaughlin—	14	12	5	9	8	28	14	90
2. Jas. Stevenson—	13	13	4	7	6	26	12	81
3. John Ralph—	10	12	4	6	6	26	10	74
Men's Gang Plows—								
1. John Grainger—	15	12	5	9	9	26	15	91
Boys' Gang Plows—								
1. Harvey Barkwell—	10	11	3	7	8	24	7	70
2. James Perry—	8	10	4	8	7	25	5	67

New Grading for Oats.

In last issue the changes in the Grain Act were given and attention called to the fact that changes were proposed in the grading for oats, but that we had not been able to get these changes in time for last issue. We give them now.

The General Inspection Act is amended by chapter 11 of the statutes passed at the recent session of parliament as follows:—

2. The provision as to "Oats" contained in section 44 of the General In-

word "grain" in the second and eighth lines of paragraph 4 of the said schedule.

This change in the Grain Act was introduced to the Senate by the Western members, and originally contained one or two pretty crude provisions, one of which was that all oats fit for storage and transportation should be regarded as "sound." This would have admitted, as sound, wet oats that had been kiln dried, and also frozen oats.

Paragraph 4 of the schedule to the Grain Act of 1899 read as follows:—

"Should the climatic or other conditions result in the production of a considerable proportion of grain not capable of being included in the classification provided in the said Act, the Western Grain Standards Board shall be convened for the selection of commercial grades and samples whenever the chief inspector notifies the chairman of the said board that such a course is necessary, and the inspectors shall grade all classes of grain which cannot be graded according to the said Act, in accordance with the commercial samples so selected by the board."

One object of the amended Act, which has now come into force, was to throw out the Western Grain Standards Board, whose action in creating an "emergency" grade last fall gave special offence in Alberta. This clause has been repealed and now the grading will be entirely in the hands of the inspector.

We are informed by C. H. Brooks, secretary-treasurer of Norfolk Agricultural Society No. 1, that he is already receiving many applications for prize lists for the fair which is to be held at Carberry, Man., on July 15th and 16th. This speaks well for the success of this year's fair.

The Massey-Harris Co. are offering \$1,000 in prizes at the Toronto, London and Ottawa fairs for the benefit of the farming community. The most important competition is that in judging beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine, restricted to farmers or farmers' sons not over 25 years of age. For school children there are prizes for the best collection of 50 of the most injurious weeds, collection of 50 best Canadian flowering plants, collection of 30 injurious insects, and another for 200 insects. There are prizes for poultry competitors open to farmers' wives or daughters, bareback horse riding, and for the best plans for farm barns and houses, as well as for the best collection of grains. The competitions are along an educative line, and therefore specially commendable, but we would respectfully suggest that another year Winnipeg and Brandon be included in the list of fairs to which these prizes be offered.

"Amber" Plug Smoking Tobacco is winning on its merits.

"Have you tried it?"
Save the tags; they are valuable.
(Advt.)



PLOWING MADE EASY

The Wonder Plow Attachment can be attached to the beam of any plow; regulates depth and width of furrow; saves one-third draft on horses; relieves all labor of man, as you need not hold plow handles to do perfect plowing. 10-year old boy can plow in hardest soil. Agents wanted everywhere. Address at once—

WONDER PLOW CO., HISCOX BUILDING, LONDON, ONT.
Refer all communications for Manitoba and the Northwest to The Western Implement & Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg.



D. LITTLE'S TEAM AND PLOW.

Winners of the \$50 prize at the Portage la Prairie Plowing Match, June 18, 1902.

Little, a home man. The second prize of \$20 went to James Campbell, also a home man.

The plowing of the competitors in the men's gangs attracted the attention of spectators, even through the heavy showers. In this class the first prize was \$40, the second \$25. The first place winner last year, Thos. Yuill, was defeated this year by Geo. McVicar, and had to be content with a second place.

The judges of the walking plows were: Thomas McCartney, Longburn; Thomas Gibson, Belmont, and Thomas Gibson, Portage la Prairie. The work of the gang plows was judged by A. Bathers, Portage la Prairie; Tully Elder, Roundwaite, and Jas. Henderson, Brandon.

The score card used seemed to give every satisfaction, and is as follows:—

Straightness, 15; feering, 15; in and out at ends, 10; depth and width of furrows, 15; evenness of surface, 10; finishing, 15; covering weeds and stubble, 20; total, 100.

AWARDS.

1. 14-inch Walking Plow, open to all comers—1, D. Little, Portage la Prairie; 2, Jas. Campbell, Portage la Prairie; 3, John Stott, Brandon; 4, Wm. Guild, Kemnay.

2. 14-inch Walking Plows, men never winner of a first prize—1, Alex. Brydon;

something about how prizes are won in Scotland, and John Ralph, a young Canadian farmer. Stevenson gained first place in his feering, but was a little out of his element in such light soil, and also worked his plow with a skimmer, which prevented his furrows packing properly. McLaughlin maintained a very straight, even furrow, covering his weeds well, and turning his land rather better. Ralph did pretty good work, but showed a little unsteadiness and ditched his finish too much.

Only one men's gang plow was out, and that was from Stevenson's farm, and in the hands of John Grainger. This work won the highest score in the field, the operator not only demonstrating that he could strike out and keep a straight furrow himself, but also straightening out a very crooked furrow left him by one of the boys.

The two boys' gang plows were in the hands of James Perry and Harvey Barkwell. Their work was not quite so well done as it should have been, and the principal lessons for Treherne farmers were the need of encouraging the boys on the farm to become good plowmen, and the advantages of bringing them out to a match so that they might see for themselves the difference between good and indifferent work. The

spection Act, as enacted by section 4 of chapter 25 of the statutes of 1899, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words:—

"But as regards Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and that part of Ontario west of Lake Superior,—

'Extra No. 1 oats shall be sound, well cleaned and free from other grain; shall consist to the extent of 95 per cent. of white oats, and shall weigh not less than 38 pounds to the bushel.

"No. 1 oats shall be sound, well cleaned and free from other grain; shall consist to the extent of 90 per cent. of white oats, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

"No. 2 oats shall be sound, reasonably clean, reasonably free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

"No. 3 oats shall be sound, but not clean enough or sufficiently free from other grain to be graded as No. 2, and shall weigh not less than 34 pounds to the bushel.

"Rejected oats shall include such as are damp, unsound, dirty or from any other cause unfit to be graded as No. 3."

3. The schedule referred to in section 6 of chapter 25 of the statutes of 1899 is hereby amended by inserting the words "other than oats" after the

County Court at Killarney.

There are hundreds of farmers in this country who would rather risk getting into a lawsuit involving hundreds of hard earned dollars than pay \$5 to a qualified legal adviser before they take the step that will lead them into the trouble. As one of His Majesty's judges remarked to us the other day, it is this particular blunder that provides so much profitable work for the lawyers. For this reason we occasionally give reports of different cases that would have had a very different ending if the litigants had taken sound legal advice at the right time.

Of several cases set down for trial at the County Court at Killarney on May 6th, before Judge Locke, only three could be tried, the rest were adjourned for a few days.

The first case, Lawrence v. Agar, was tried by a jury. Agar contended that he had only taken the implements on trial, they did not work satisfactorily and therefore he refused to pay. But he had never returned them, and the plaintiff got a verdict in his favor.

In the next case, Hannah v. Freeman, Hannah had sold a team of horses, taking part cash and a promissory note for the balance. He afterwards asked to have this changed for a lien note, which was done. The purchaser then hired one of the horses to Freeman and Hannah replevined on Freeman. The judge held that Hannah had so far transferred the ownership that he could not replevy.

MacKay v. Marshall was another replevin suit. Marshall, under power of the Horse Breeders' Lien Act, seized a colt of MacKay's, the get of Marshall's stallion. This would have been quite legal, but there were previous services of the same kind and the seizure was made to cover these also, with the result that Marshall lost.

To Grow Large Potatoes.

It is generally believed that cuts from large potatoes are always most likely to produce good sized potatoes, while small potatoes are almost certain to produce a majority of small ones. The American Agriculturist is responsible for the following, from one of its correspondents:—

I was helping a brother plant his potatoes one year when seed was scarce. He planted the large ones and told me I might have the small ones. Many of these were not bigger than cherries. I told him I would take these and beat him in raising potatoes. I took them home and cut them in two or three pieces and had three pints of seed after they were cut. I marked out a furrow 250 feet long in which I planted them. These potatoes had very little cultivation and I dug 4½ bushels of very handsome potatoes. My brother's crop was very light. I have tried planting large potatoes beside small ones and I will take the small ones every time. To raise a good-paying crop, I plow land that was in corn the previous year, as soon as the frost is out, and plant as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry. I cover with stable manure. For seed I select the tubers which are too small for table use, and cut them so that I get two or three eyes on each piece. If too many come up I thin them to two stalks for every 12 or 14 inches. I apply commercial fertilizer directly to the row. Harrow as soon as the potatoes appear above the ground and as often thereafter as a crust forms on the top. Go through after harrowing with a hand hoe, and remove all the weeds that may have escaped the harrow. Do not break the top or the roots any more than you can help, and avoid deep cultivation in any event.

The prospects are that there will be a heavy crop of hay this year all over the west and as much of it should be cut and cured as possible. This is the season to put up a good supply of hay for the hard winter which old timers say is now due.

A Monster Sugar Beet Test.

The demand made on the local Government of Manitoba by the Winnipeg Board of Trade for further tests of the likelihood of growing sugar beets on a commercial basis should make the following notes of a prolonged test made on one of the largest farms in Nebraska worthy of attention here:—The Nebraska Agricultural Station has just issued a bulletin describing experiments in sugar beet growing, made on the Standard Cattle Co.'s farm, where everything, labor included, is carefully valued and charged at commercial rates. From nine years' tests the average cost of producing an acre of beets was found to be about \$40. The cost was itemized as follows:—Repeated tests showed that special manuring did little good; it was cut down to the nominal figure of \$0.78; the seed \$2.75; preparation of soil \$4.50; cultivation \$18.50; harvesting \$12.50. These sums indicate probable cost for this season of producing an acre of beets.

The value to practical farmers of this bulletin is that it covers the work of a great farm conducted on sound business principles and on a scale large enough to be a safe guide. In 1901 there were 2,000 acres grown, the soil ranging from nearly gumbo consistency up through heavy clay loam to sandy soil. Good clay loam is every way the best. Several modes of cultivation and 37 varieties were tried. There was severe drouth from the middle of July for nearly two months, followed by too much rain, which swelled the roots but lowered the percentage value of the product. The yield per acre from the varieties tried ran from below six tons up to 15.72 tons per acre. There was little difference in the sugar value in the juice of all the varieties, which would average 15 per cent. This was on the heavy land. The lighter land had a smaller range of yield, but a generally lower sugar value in the juice. The test plots measured two acres, thus ensuring a pretty accurate criterion of the whole amount of crop, as they were treated in every way the same as the big fields. Taken altogether, this bulletin is a most valuable one, as it gives results on a big scale and not from patches of small fractions of an acre. No valuation is made of the amount of sugar per acre, but we believe about \$4 per ton is the price usually paid for beets of the quality grown on this farm.

Fighting Hail with Cannon.

The season of the year is approaching when farmers fear the destruction of their crop by hailstorms. Nothing has been done on this side of the Atlantic in the way of fighting hailstorms, our farmers being content to insure against hail. In France, however, experiments have been under way for many years in fighting hail with cannons. By firing off cannons the clouds are dispersed and the crop saved. So far has this work advanced that two conventions have been held and experiments have been tried in numerous places and in various countries.

The third international congress on hail shooting was held last month at Lyons, France, when a large number of scientific meteorologists were present. The reports showed that cannonading against hail had been largely adopted in France, Italy and Austria. In France 39 operators with 834 cannon had protected 60,000 acres of vineyards. This report was considered over sanguine, as perfect success was claimed for the plan. Reports from Austria tended to show that every one was satisfied that the use of cannon was a good thing and prevented hail storms. A report from Hungary, however, showed that the experiments there left much to be desired and the delegate expressed himself with great reserve as to its value. A report from Piedmont, Italy, stated that in many cases the shooting seemed to be effective, but that it failed in other cases. Reports from the Lombardy shooting sta-

tions were to the effect that good results had been obtained and failures were believed to be due to feeble cannon or tardy shooting. Reports from Southern Italy were conservative, while those from Switzerland and Spain showed that weather shooting had been tried only in an experimental way and to a small extent.

The representative of the French Minister of Agriculture said it was impossible as yet to give a definite opinion as to the value of hail shooting, but advised that the experiments be continued. He thought it very desirable that continued search should be made for an explanation of the formation of hailstones which might result in clearing up the doubts and errors arising from our ignorance of this phenomenon.

The result of the deliberations was that the congress merely resolved that protection against hail demands the most earnest attention and study on the part of science, and that satisfactory results in hail shooting require the greatest possible extent of stations and uniformity of apparatus. A committee was appointed to bring together all persons and societies interested in the subject and to call another congress at the proper time.

Frank Fowler, M. P. P., of Wawanesa, has been appointed secretary of the Northwestern Grain Dealers Association with headquarters at Winnipeg. Mr. Fowler succeeds W. L. Parrish, who has been secretary almost since the association started. He is well known and brings a wide experience in the grain business to his new work.

Napinka is negotiating for the building of a flour mill.

J. A. Kyle, Glenella, Man., claims to have plowed, harrowed three times, and sowed five acres in 12½ hours.

W. J. Lindsay, of Brandon, is bagging 5,000 bushels of wheat at Carnegie, on the Forrest extension of the C. P. R., for shipment to New Zealand.

The Farmer is in receipt of the Statistical Year Book of Canada for 1901, and issued by the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion. Its 670 closely packed pages contain an immense amount of information on all points bearing on the condition and progress of Canada.

The small threshing machine is growing in favor in the United States, as farmers find it more economical to own a small machine with which they can do all their own work with their own labor, than to engage a large machine and hire the necessary help to operate it or exchange work for it. It is also an advantage to own a machine that can be used immediately when wanted. Farmers also claim that the small machines waste less grain than the large ones.

W. D. Staples, of Treherne, is doing his plowing this spring with three disc gang plows drawn by a traction engine. The three plows will cut a furrow nine feet wide, so that a round trip of half a mile would mean an acre and a half of plowing. Last fall he hauled his wheat to market on the Beaconsfield road freight train, several wagons hauled by a traction engine. By this plan he was able to bring 1,000 bushels a day to market, length of trip, 24 miles.

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BRANDON, MAN.

Covered Judging Rings at Winnipeg Industrial.

At a recent meeting of the Winnipeg Industrial Board it was decided to have three covered judging rings, with seats on the sides, so that spectators can sit in comfort and watch proceedings. This is an important improvement that The Farmer has several times suggested, and the directors are to be congratulated on the step they have taken in the lead in having proper judging rings so that the general public can see the judging with ease and comfort. These rings can be used for another purpose—afternoon illustration talks with typical animals in the ring. We hope that the breeders' associations will take up this illustration work with vigor now that there will be provision for holding them.

The intention of the directors is to utilize a portion of the machinery building for the rings. Three rows of seats will be erected along each side and in the centre three rings will be made—two 40x40 and one 40x70 feet. This will take about half the building.

Canadian Shorthorns at Chicago.

On June 13th and 14th, 98 head of Scotch Shorthorns, most of them from Canadian breeders, were sold at Chicago, making an average of \$539. Many of the females were young, which helped to keep down the average. The fancy prices got by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Quebec, are noteworthy. For the Duthie bull, Golden Mist, 15 months old, he got \$2,010, and for the 14 months' old calf, Good Morning, his own breeding, \$1,800. This calf had fallen off since leaving home or he might have made more. Cochrane's 18 head averaged \$682.50. For 45 head W. C. Edwards & Co. averaged \$449. Hon. John Dryden for 19 head averaged \$564. George Harding & Son, Waukegan, Ill., had the highest price for females, getting \$1,300 for a 3-year-old from Collynie, and averaged \$602 for 15 head, all females. Even at the prices got, some of the imported stock did not pay the exporters.

Don't invite the young horse to run away by leaving him to stand alone in the field or anywhere else.

It is reported that Lord Milner has asked the help of our own Professor Robertson to aid in the agricultural development of South Africa. He could not find any man better qualified for such a position.

The Porto Rico Trade and Agricultural Journal, published in English and Spanish, has discovered that the north of England Shorthorns come from cows bred in this West Indian Island that were taken to England by Lord Durham in the 18th century and crossed with Holsteins, thus producing the world-known Shorthorn Durham.

It is not advisable to turn the plants out of the pots into the open ground, for the reason that they will make a great growth of roots. When fall comes, and you want to take them up, you will find that it is necessary to cut off a great many of the strong roots in order to get them into a pot of ordinary size, and this will so check the growth of the plant that you lose all you have gained by turning them out into the border. It will be necessary to cut the top back, proportionately to the loss of the roots, and if this is done you have a plant that will not recover and become much of a specimen all winter. I find it better to keep plants in pots all the year round. If you do not want to keep them in the house, put them out on the veranda, or in the shade of a tree, or on the north side of the house. If you set them on the ground put a layer of coal-ashes under them to prevent the worms from working up into the soil through the hole in the bottom of the pot.

Why I Stuck to Farming.

When quite a small boy I had a great desire to become a preacher, says a writer in Michigan Farmer. I used to hold meetings in a large, hollow stump, with my little playmates for hearers. Then I wanted to be a school teacher; and began at the age of sixteen. But father wanted me to be a farmer, so he gave me a small plot of ground in the garden on which to raise anything I pleased; gave me a colt and a pair of calves to train. He never gave me a dollar to spend in my own way, but allowed me to have all the proceeds of my labor. Thus I became interested in farming and gardening; abandoned preaching theoretically, but have tried all my life to preach from texts drawn from practical experience; and now, at a little over three score and ten, I still take great delight in all rural occupations, or seeing them going on. To keep children on the farm, give them the use of small plots of ground to be tilled themselves, and give them the entire products thereof, be it grain, vegetables, seeds or flowers; give them a colt or calf, pig or lamb; one or two domestic fowls; let them have entire control, and the proceeds or income thereof, and my word for it, there will be fewer discontents on the old farm, and a better class of practical farmers, gardeners and housekeepers.

Huxley on Agricultural Education.

Speaking to an English Farmers' Club, Professor Huxley stated the case for the combination of science with practice as follows:—

"There are some general principles that apply to all technical training. The first of these is that practice can only be learned by practice. The farmer must be made by thorough farm work. But I also believe that you practical people would be all the better for the scientific knowledge that would show you why such or such a treatment is successful in growing such or such crops, or in feeding such or such animals. The knowledge would keep you from trying hopeless experiments, and would enable you to take advantage of the innumerable hints that Dame Nature gives to people who live in direct touch with things. Boys and girls, when at school, should be led from the observation of the commonest facts up to general scientific truths. If I were called upon to frame a course of elementary instruction preparatory to agriculture, I am not sure that I should attempt chemistry, or botany, physiology, or geology, as such; it is a method fraught with the danger of spending too much time and attention on abstraction and theories, on words or notions, instead of on things. The history of a grain of wheat, of a turnip, of a pig, or a cow, properly treated—with the introduction of the elements of chemistry, physiology, and so on as they come in—would give all the elementary science which is needed for the comprehension of the process of agriculture in a form easily assimilated by the youthful mind, which loathes anything in the shape of long words and abstract notions; and small blame to it!"

The Origin of Wheat.

Prof. A. E. Blount writes: All history points to the fact that wheat is of Asiatic origin. Strabo and other ancient writers assert that it was found growing spontaneously in that country and in India. Egypt claims it as one of the important products of the Nile from the earliest dawn of civilization—a fact clearly proven by the engravings on the tombs at Thebes, 20 centuries B.C. Sicily claims it to be indigenous to her soil—more perhaps because the soil is so well adapted to its successful growth. One thing is certain—it is found and has been known and cultivated as the most important and valuable cereal in all civilized countries, from time immemorial, and has not anywhere, and by no one, ever been found growing wild. Some claim that it was originally developed by cultivation from the Aegilops ovata, a rough coarse wild grass of Mediterranean origin, and others that it was evolved from the lily, the proof of which is that both the lily root and the wheat grain are farinaceous, and the third prominence on the small end of the wheat grain shows the missing pistil of the lily. This last is a very fanciful idea. It is pretty certain that the so-called mummy wheat is a fraud palmed off on credulous travellers by the Arabs, who hang round the places in which the mummies are deposited. No seeds could retain their vitality under the conditions to which these mummies have been exposed.

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Where Manure Will do Most Good.

In some plants, says Professor Robertson, the farmer wants a large root, large stem and large leaf; and in others he wants only the seeds—the other parts being an unimportant and secondary consideration. An abundance of plant food, an excess of it if you will, early in the life of the plant, makes for the growth of roots and stems and leaves; and then after the plant is about full size, some difficulty in getting more of it, makes for the growth of the seeds. If a man wants large turnips let him pile on the manure. You never saw too much manure on a turnip field, for the size of the turnips. That is quite unlike the hunch of oats on the dung-hill. Then you never saw a hay field over manured, so far as the growth was concerned. In the hay you want the stem and leaf; and in the turnip and mangel you want the root; therefore, manuring is the right thing for them. Besides their period of growth and accumulations extends many weeks after the period of collection by ripening cereals has ended; and then at a time when the farmyard manure applied that season is most readily available; and when nitrification in the soil is most active.

There is a fundamental principle to guide in making a rotation of crops—apply manure only for green crops and hay; and follow these by cereals sown in soil having a very fine tilth, since for them there is only a short growing season. That the first part of it should be favorable is most important for the yield of grain.

Application of farmyard manure directly for grain crop is almost always a wasteful practice, but put on for root or other green crops it puts and leaves the soil in the best condition for grain to follow. I do not contend for sowing grain on poor land, but for putting manure on for green crops and for grass and for hay, which take all the nourishment they require, and leave enough, and that in the best condition, for the growth of the succeeding crop of grain.

Rhubarb dumplings, says The Scottish American, make one of the most wholesome and satisfying dishes that can be made in spring. For the crust take one-half pound of flour, four ounces of mashed potatoes, four ounces of bread crumbs, a pinch of salt, a little baking powder, and six ounces of finely-shred suet. Make into a dough with cold water, a teaspoonful of lemon juice, and one egg. Roll out and line a well-greased basin with it, reserving a piece for the top. Fill in with rhubarb, sugar and a few cloves. Wet the edges, put the piece on the top and press firmly together. Tie down with a greased paper, and steam for three hours.

E. S. Cooper, of Galt, Ont., has arrived in the West to join Jas. Burridge in the late firm of The Burridge Co., agents for the Goldie & McCulloch Co., Ont. Mr. Cooper has been long associated with the Goldie & McCulloch Co., as salesman and manager of their gasoline engine department, and is also thoroughly experienced in the other branches of their business. He will take the active management of the outside work of the new firm, Burridge & Cooper, and within a few weeks, it is expected, they will open out and carry a large stock of the product of the Galt firm. Mr. Burridge has been identified with the business community of this country for over 23 years, and we are satisfied that Burridge & Cooper will make a success of the above business. They expect to extend their business from Port Arthur to Victoria, and are prepared to furnish estimates on complete power plants, flour mill machinery, planing mill outfits, and transact a general machinery business.

Rover in Church.

'Twas a Sunday morning in early May, A beautiful, sunny, quiet day, And all the village, old and young, Had trooped to church when the church bell rung. The windows were open and breezes sweet Fluttered the hymn-books from seat to seat. Even the birds in the pale-leaved birch Sang as softly as if in church!

Right in the midst of the ministers' prayer There came a knock at the door. "Who's there,"

I wonder," the grey-haired sexton thought As his careful ear the tapping caught. Rap-tap, rap-tap—a louder sound, The boys on the back seat turned around. What could it mean? For never before Had any one knocked at the old church door.

Again the tapping, and now so loud The minister paused (though his head was bowed).

Rapety-rap! This will never do The girls were peeping, and laughing, too; So the sexton tripped o'er the creaking floor.

Lifted the latch, and opened the door.

In there trotted a big black dog As big as a bear! With a solemn jog Right up the centre aisle he pattered; People might stare; it little mattered. Straight he went to a little maid, Who blushed and hid, as though afraid, And there sat down, as if to say, "I'm sorry that I was late to-day; But better late than never, you know; Besides, I waited an hour or so, And couldn't get them to open the door Till I wagged my tail and humped the floor. Now, little mistress, I'm going to stay, And hear what the minister has to say!"

The poor little girl hid her face, and cried! But the big dog nestled close to her side, And kissed her, dog-fashion, tenderly, Wondering what the matter could be! The dog being large (and the sexton small), He sat through the sermon and heard it all, As solemn and wise as anyone there, With a very dignified, scholarly air! And instead of scolding, the minister said, After the service, "I never knew Two better listeners than Rover and you!" —James Buckham, in Our Dumb Animals.

California is making greater progress than any other state in steam-power farming. On one of the big ranches the engine used to draw the machinery is a 50-horse-power, and has driving wheels eight feet high. It consumes 12 barrels of oil every day, and its operation requires the services of seven men. In plowing, 55 furrows are turned over at a time, covering a breadth of 40 feet. Eight horses are needed to keep the machine supplied with water and fuel. The best record made so far in plowing is 75 acres in four hours and 45 minutes. The field was five miles around, giving the great engine a straightaway course, with few turns, in making the record. In operating the plow to the best advantage, a water station is maintained at one corner of the field, from which the engine is supplied as needed.—Pittsburg Post.

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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER,
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Mexican Cattle for the Canadian Range.

The shipment in bond of 750 head of Mexican cattle of different ages by Gordon, Ironside & Fares from Chihuahua, Mexico, to their ranch at Claresholm, is causing considerable comment among ranchers of the Western States. The cattle are not exactly of the newest beef type, but may still pay their way. Mexicans are now buying freely of different breeds of pure-bred cattle from the U.S. Over 12,000 have been thus imported within the last four years. They buy as yet only low priced animals. The Farmer will watch the outcome of this experiment with interest.

It would appear as if Canadians are not the only importers of Mexican cattle to Alberta ranges. The Great Falls Leader reports as follows:—

The first shipment of an experimental lot of cattle from old Mexico arrived in Great Falls this week in bond and will go on through to Chinook, where they will be unloaded and checked again and taken over the Canadian border to

across the continent and assisted at the checking out when each customs district was reached. When the stock reached the Idaho line Collector of Customs Webster was notified and took charge of the stock. At Chinook the stock was unloaded and Deputy Collector Healey of Havre then checked them again and accompanied them to the Canadian line and delivered them to the officers on the other side.

Pioneering Days.

On May 12th Mr. and Mrs. James Campbell, of Carman, celebrated the 50th anniversary of their wedding, at the home of their son, Isaac Campbell, where over 70 members of their family assembled to do them honor. They are among the oldest pioneers of the modern settlement of the Red River Valley, having left Ridgctown, Ont., on June 3rd, 1873. They drove to Detroit with their belongings, sailed thence to Milwaukee, and from there to Breckenridge, Minnesota, by rail. It is worth while in these days of rail-

lost themselves among the long grass, and after a long day's wandering got back to the Red River. They did better the next attempt and managed to reach the Boyne three weeks after leaving Breckenridge.

Four years after this trip was made Ferris Bolton, of Darlingford, made his way over the same track from a town in Wisconsin, and when at St. Paul he asked for a ticket for Winnipeg, and was told he could have one to Fort Garry for \$15. From the Northern Pacific they came down the Red River on a flat boat to West Lynne, then a noted landing point, and an ox wagon the most usual style of conveyance all over Manitoba. Water was rather more plentiful that spring than even this. Martin Nichol and S. A. Bedford, then of Calf Mountain, now of Brandon Experimental Farm, came on the same boat.

We shall always be glad to welcome such old time yarns and make room for them in The Farmer.

The New Brunswick Government has been making an attempt to improve the horse flesh of the province. They recently purchased seven stallions, took them to the province and put them up at auction to the highest bidder. The horses sold for \$6,250. This, with the service fees already earned by the horses, will amount to 75 per cent. of their cost. This leaves the Government out about one-quarter of the original cost of the horses. The terms on which the horses were sold were that the horses were to be kept in the province of New Brunswick for at least five years, and after that they can only be sold to leave the province by consent of the governor-in-council. The service fees to be charged are not to exceed \$15 for the carriage horses, and not to exceed \$10 for the Clydesdales. The highest price obtained was for an English Thoroughbred selected by Col. Dent, which brought \$1,500. The next highest price paid was \$1,030 for a French Coach stallion, and the Clydesdales sold at prices ranging from \$695 to \$815.

These figures should be interesting reading for the people who have put \$2,000 to \$2,500 into syndicated stallions. The Clydesdales, for example, were horses of acknowledged good quality, and there were lots of eager buyers. Yet the New Brunswick county combines got these stallions at the average figure of \$800 each. By the way, it is interesting to note that there are only a few Thoroughbred stallions in Manitoba to-day, yet the only Thoroughbred in this sale went to a county combination.

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A REMNANT OF THE RACE OF TEXAN BOVINE ABORIGINES.

place upon the ranges of the Conrad-Price Cattle Company on the other side of the line.

Collector of customs for Montana and Idaho, C. M. Webster, checked the first section of the train out early in the morning, there being 1,007 head, and the second section arrived in the afternoon and were also checked out. There are 1,060 in the second section and the two sections comprise what will be a new experiment in northwest stock raising. The cattle are all young stock and are as much scrubber than the ordinary eastern dogie as the latter is than a registered pure-bred. The stock will be crossed with high grade sires which the company now has upon the range, and the outcome is expected to give a good, hardy class of range cattle that will be of good market size and, besides being rustlers, will be able to stand drought like a camel.

The cattle were shipped direct from old Mexico to Great Falls and at the Texas line were met by a couple of customs inspectors who accompanied them

read grievances to recall some of the incidents of that journey. Hay, wood and water, the three great needs of the old time Canadian pioneer, appear to have been the attractions that drew them to the Boyne, which was their ultimate destination.

On arrival at Milwaukee they got their goods and stock bonded and loaded on cars, which they left in charge of their sons Angus and Archie, but in the shunting at that busy centre the boys lost track of them and it was not until four days after they recovered the stock at St. Paul. The animals had been all that time without food or water and were so near famished that the cattle had chewed the hair completely from the horses' tails. At Breckenridge they engaged a guide. The stock weakened by their long fast had to be given some rest before starting out, and even then they lost one horse and a cow during the journey.

The spring had been very dry and when they tried to cross the Boyne marsh from where Morris now is they

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The Maintenance of Fertility.

In the older settled parts of Manitoba one of the most important questions that can be dealt with is the risk of reducing the productive value of the soil by continual grain cropping. It is not a mere risk we are facing, it is a plain fact, and it is safe to say that some of the most approved methods of increasing fertility, such as summer-fallowing, are in reality only means to more rapidly work out what nature has taken so many long years to store up.

A paper has recently appeared in the English Journal of Agriculture that is full of suggestion to the patient student of cultivation problems. The writer, R. H. Elliot, of Clifton, owns a nice estate in the southeast of Scotland, close to the English border and on the northern slope of the Cheviot Hills, which he inherited by the death of the last heir in the direct line. Previous to that he was in the condition of a poor descendant from an old family, and when young had gone to India to try coffee planting. Since coming back to Scotland he has experimented with great care and judgment with a view to increasing the fertility of his hilly estate, and what he has now to say is the fruit of many years of careful work and observation along the line he works on. We think his explanation of the way humus acts as an agent in supplying increased fertility falls short of an accurate insight, but prefer to give his paper first and reserve our remarks till the paper has been read in full.

Mr. Elliot says:—After a varied agricultural experience of more than 45 years in India and Scotland, I am thoroughly convinced, from much practical work in the field, combined with studies at home, that our farming system here lacks solidity, and is unable to contend with these times, because its foundation is faulty. The structure raised on it is, therefore, insecure, and from many points of view. Its foundation ought to consist of a due admixture of decaying vegetable matter or humus, with the mineral constituents of the soil. The latter are sufficiently supplied in the case of most soils; the former is largely wanting in nearly all our arable soil. Without an ample supply of humus in the soil the plant has an unhealthy home, and is therefore liable to disease, and unable effectually to contend with adverse seasons. Without an adequate supply of that humus which is

THE VERY LIFE OF THE SOIL.

both chemically and, what is even of greater importance, physically, the mineral constituents remain largely inert, or, in other words, are only in small degree available as plant food, and it is evident that they are not so, for otherwise mankind would long ago have reduced his land to a state of almost utter sterility.

At a recent meeting 400 Aberdeenshire farmers resolved that one of their three great difficulties (the other two being dear labor and bad seasons) arose from the exhaustion of the soil. And yet, W. N. Tod, writing in the "Scottish Farmer" of October 19th, 1901, shows that even in the first nine inches of one of his fields—"One of a very poor farm"—there is nitrogen 6.300 lbs., phosphoric acid 6.600 lbs., and potash 19.200 lbs. He further points out that if you consumed half a ton of linseed cake on the land you would expect and probably obtain an increase in the crops though you would have only added to the land 53 lb. of nitrogen, 22 lb. of phosphoric acid, and 16 lb. of potash, but then, he adds, you would have supplied these substances in an available form. If, then, these constituents are almost dead in what is called, and, practically speaking, is, an exhausted soil, it is owing to the want of that humus which is the very soul of the soil. In other words give to it an abundance of

DECAYING VEGETABLE MATTER,

which, when alive, has dissolved and so turned into available plant food the

otherwise inert constituents present, and the soil lives; withdraw this vegetable matter, or reduce it to a low ebb, and the soil becomes almost lifeless. And besides the chemical and physical evils that thus arise, there follows a long train of consequential results, almost any one of which is a serious drawback to agricultural success. I have practically experienced them all, both in the jungles of Mysore and on a property on the slopes of the Cheviots. The exact parallel that exists between experiences so far apart may be interesting and perhaps useful as an illustration.

Many years ago two planters, of whom I was one, cut down the forest and planted coffee. For a considerable number of years all went well. The crops were good, the land was easily worked, and diseases amongst the coffee existed only in an infinitesimal degree. But as time went on the decaying vegetable matter diminished, or, in other words, the soil became more and more mineralised. Then the crops declined, diseases spread amongst the coffee, and the land became more difficult and expensive to cultivate, and quickly hardened after being cultivated. The agricultural chemist was then called in, and he assured us that all we had to do was to restore the elements removed by the crops. But all

THE ARTIFICIAL MANURES

we applied could not restore the soil conditions with which we started, and therefore did not enable the coffee to contend effectually with disease and adverse seasons. In the end we were obliged to go back to nature—to the soil foundations she laid for us centuries ago—and apply to the land top-soil from the adjacent forest land, swamp soils, and other soil mixtures, in order to restore to the land that decaying vegetable matter and that physical condition of soil which are the indispensable basis of all successful agriculture.

Continued wet weather has delayed the shipment of Western cattle. The grass is coming on so rapidly that it is full of water and the cattle are slower in maturing.

Dahlias must have stakes, and quite stout ones, if you want to preserve the plants from damage from high winds. It does not take much to break the stalk of a dahlia, as it is very brittle.

Sweet peas must be given something to clamber over. Nothing suits them better than brush. They do not like strings, to which a morning glory takes kindly. If you want something neat and inconspicuous, use large-meshed wire netting.

Thos. Mackintosh, Louise Bridge, has cultivated successfully for the last fifteen years a very fine early raspberry got from the garden of the late Mayor Logan. This year it is a failure, perhaps owing to the exceptional nature of the winter.

Grubs are familiar pests all through the Winnipeg market gardens. They seem to find in the liberal supplies of manure a genial nesting place, and make

sad havoc in the beds of early vegetables, which require re-seeding, sometimes twice over.

Indian Head is the largest wheat shipping point on this continent, and naturally the largest consumer of binder twine, of which it last year used about \$35,000 worth. This year one dealer has already contracted for ten or twelve carloads of twine from a factory at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

So far as we have been able to learn the season's prospects for wild fruit are very satisfactory. The wild plum shows a good deal of what is called "plum pocket," in which a plum no bigger than a good sized pea, if healthy, swells out to the size of a large gooseberry and drops off. We have not been able to learn the cause or cure for this disease.

Large-meshed wire netting is excellent to use on verandas where clematis is grown. It cannot be seen from a little distance, and the plant is given all the support it requires. When frost kills the foliage, the netting can be taken down and stored away for use another season. Where a screen is wanted, this netting comes in play, as it can be stretched very easily, does not show if not covered, and soon becomes a mass of greenery.

See to it that gladioli are staked as soon as the flower stalks appear. If you do not care to use stakes, a good way of affording them support is to set stakes, at each end of the row or bed, and fasten wires to them. This is preferable to staking each plant because it is more easily done, and the appearance of the bed is improved. It will not be necessary to tie the stalks to the wire. Leaning against it will furnish all the support required. Cross wires can be stretched if necessary.

Cut off the blossoms of your geraniums and other bedding plants as soon as they begin to fade, if you want a constant supply of flowers. If you allow them to form seed you must not expect flowers in profusion after that. All the energies of the plants will go to perfecting the seed, rather than to the production of blossoms. If you prevent the production of seed, the plants will immediately make a new effort to form seed, and as one of the early steps in this direction is blooming, you can so manage your plants as to have them in flower most of the season.

All Canada is watching with great interest the outcome of J. P. Morgan's great steamship combine and its threatening attitude towards immigration to Canada. There is no cause for alarm or any panicky feeling over the matter. Mr. Morgan cannot take away the Atlantic ocean, nor can he secure an exclusive right of way across it. No combination can be formed on the ocean as complete as has existed sometimes between railroads. Canada has had experience enough with transportation monopolies and should not allow the C. P. R. to form a transatlantic line, but see that a steamship line is started under the control of the Dominion government through a national board of management. Our government should see that Canadian shipping and commercial interests should not suffer in any way by the working of the combine.

Summer Fairs.

Edmonton	July 1-3.
Dominion City	July 8 to 9
Calgary	July 9-12.
Virde	July 14-15.
Carberry	July 15-16.
Yorkton	July 15-17
Pilot Mound	July 16-17.
Wawanesa	July 17.
Hartney	July 17 to 18
Portage la Prairie	July 17-19.
Minnedosa	July 18.
Shoal Lake	July 18.
Winnipeg	July 18.
Dauphin	July 21-26.
Brandon	July 23-24.
Brandon	July 29-Aug. 1.
Neepawa	August 5-6.
Melita	August 5-6.
Regina (agricultural society) ..	Aug. 7 to 8
Regina (Horticultural Society) ..	August 21.

Plowing Matches.

Cut Arm Plowing Association ..	June 19
Portage la Prairie	June 18
Treherne	June 18.
Blyth	June 25
Pipstone	June 25.
Cartwright	June 27.
Welwyn	June 27.
Braudon (championship)	July 3.

Manitoba Racing Circuit.

Deloraine	June 9.
Souris	June 12.
Virde	June 17.
Moosomin	June 20.
Portage la Prairie	June 25-26.
Carberry	July 1.
Minnedosa	July 4.
Portage la Prairie	July 16-17.
Winnipeg	July 21-25.
Brandon	July 29-Aug. 1.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

ALLAN LINE—From Montreal.	
Nunimidian	June 28
Parisian	July 5
BEAVER LINE—From Montreal.	
Lake Champlain	June 26
Lake Ontario	July 3
DOMINION LINE—From Montreal.	
Dominion	June 21
DOMINION LINE—From Portland.	
Colonian	June 28
Californian	July 12
DOMINION LINE—From Boston.	
Merion	June 25
New Zealand	July 2
WHITE STAR LINE—From New York.	
Oceanic	June 25
Majestic	July 2
CUNARD LINE—From New York.	
Umbria	June 28
Lucania	July 5
CUNARD LINE—From Boston.	
Ivernian	June 24
Saxonia	July 8
AMERICAN LINE—From New York.	
St. Paul	June 25
St. Louis	July 2
RED STAR LINE—From New York.	
Kronland	June 28
Zealand	July 5
ALLAN-STATE LINE—From New York.	
Carthaginian	June 25
ANCHOR LINE—From New York.	
Columbia	June 28
Furnessia	July 5
RATES.—Cabin, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Second Cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26.	
Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points. Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or W. P. F. Cummings, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.	

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The only Company in Canada conducting
Hail Insurance on established insurance
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Every Policy issued is a definite contract between the Company and the assured.
Payment of losses is not subject to the collection of an assessment.
Loss claims are adjusted promptly on receipt of notice.
Losses are paid in full immediately after adjustment.
Premium rates are low and proportionate to the risk.
Full information will be furnished by any agent, or on application to

JOS. CORNELL, Secretary and Manager.

Is Barb Wire Indispensable?

In this country there is really no use in the world for more than three wires on a farm fence. The number of sheep in Manitoba, especially, is so small that special fencing to suit them cuts no figure in dealing with the fence question. Hog pastures are also a limited feature here. Cattle can be kept out for years with only two wires, if the lowest wire is kept about two feet from the ground, and if the crop inside the fence is not too near it a second wire about a foot higher will keep out every kind of cattle beast. When a horse goes on a tear he will rush half a dozen wires as readily as he will encounter one. The higher the top wire is placed the more likely will a horse be to notice and avoid it. It is still an open question whether a tightly strung smooth wire would not be as reliable a cattle fence as barb wire can be, and the accidents that disfigure and sometimes actually ruin horses running against barb wires could not take place if only smooth wire is used.

Another Hail Insurance Suit.

We have frequent appeals from our readers about points in hail insurance, and are anxious to clear up such difficulties as much as possible. A test case was tried before Judge Ryan and a jury the other day at Carberry. The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Co. sued W. J. Alton, of Sidney, for his assessment for 1900. Being above \$25, defendant took the privilege of trial by a jury. The main point of Alton's defence was that the following clause in the original contract, being contrary to the Provincial Hail Insurance Act, invalidated the contract. The clause referred to specifies "that no suit or action for the recovery of any claim for loss or damage under this policy shall be sustained in any court of law or equity, unless commenced within sixty days after the loss."

In another case tried at Brandon the plea of invalidity was set up, but Judge Cumberland held that as the Provincial Act gave the right to sue within a year after the loss, this particular clause was not of vital importance and the contract was still binding. In the present case the defendant contended that the same clause being contrary to the statute made the whole contract invalid. The jury at Carberry decided in favor of the defendant, and the company has appealed the case. Their plea, as we understand it, is that the bearing of the clause referred to is one for the law courts to deal with. Judge Ryan stated, when discussing the case that if the decision had been in his own hands he would have reserved the point.

We report the case as it now stands that interested readers may understand that the verdict so far has no legal value, and until higher legal authority has dealt with the case nothing is decided either way.

We think it is only fair to the men who now control this company's business to say that most of these suits are the legacy left them by the Yankee exploiters who started the concern and whose proceedings we at the time abundantly denounced. Since the new men took hold their policies have been framed in accordance with the statute, and the company can be sued, if need be, within a year after the loss dealt with takes place.

A great amount of heart burning has risen over the limited payments for losses made in 1900. We have ascertained that the amount of actual business for that year was about \$900,000. On this the loss claims were \$54,615.06, and the year's expenses \$10,679.04, totalling \$65,294.10. The collections to date for 1900 amount to \$26,658.51. The company has paid out in losses \$16,989.60 and in expenses, as above noted, \$10,679.04, totalling \$27,668.64, or overpaid \$1,010.13. This overpayment has been actually borrowed on the personal security of the directors. It is doubtful if the collections still to be made on 1900 account will much more than meet the deficit now being carried by the directors. The losses made in the very bad hail year (1900)

were 6 per cent. on the whole policies written, and, even if all collections had been made, only a part of the claims could have been met. The actual payments to members for losses have been about 40 per cent. of the claims.

Members of this ill-fated concern will be interested in the expense account for the three years in which it has been operating. The original combination ran up in one year (1899) an expense bill of \$47,500. The new directorate had for 1900 expenses totalling \$10,679.04, and for last year the expenses were \$5,200 on a total insurance of \$576,348. It should be specially noted that much of the expense of the last two years was the direct fruit of the crooked policy of the projectors.

Sugar Beets in Manitoba.

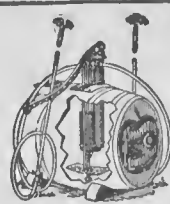
The Manitoba Government has arranged to continue for another year its experiments in growing sugar beets in Manitoba. They will supply two varieties of seeds, which will be grown at Brandon, Morden, Winnipeg, Carberry, Gretna, Pilot Mound, Boissevain, Melita and Carman. The Department expects that at each of these points a plot 22 x 20 ft. will be grown of each variety. It is possible that some farmer at other points may wish to try them, and we give the instructions as supplied to the growers they have selected, each of whom will be paid \$5 for his trouble.

"Land intended for potatoes, carrots or turnips this year will do for the test plots. This will no doubt be rich soil, thoroughly and deeply cultivated and free from weeds. In planting, rows should be 18 inches apart. As soon as plants show above ground, hoe between rows, and when plants have four leaves, thin carefully, leaving plants six inches apart, after which cultivate as often as is necessary to keep clean. Every hoeing will be a benefit to the crop. If the plants grow up out of the ground, hill up a little earth to them to keep them from a too great exposure to the sun. We send two different kinds of seed, three-fifths of a pound in each, which is ample to sow the plots. Each kind is labelled. Note is to be taken of date sown and date thinned, and how many times cultivated during the season. In the fall some one will be sent from the Department to make the selection for testing. Half a dozen beets out of each plot is all that we take, the balance you retain for feeding stock, the same as any of your other root crops."

Over in the States the "sugar trust" is doing its best to kill the production of home grown beet sugar. It has secured a through rate of 33 cents per 100 lbs. from New York to leading Nebraska towns, hoping by this means to kill the native industry, and has already shipped in 5,000,000 lbs. of this foreign grown sugar. They will put this on the market at a lower figure than the home producers can afford to grow it for.

The Department of Public Works of the Territories has advertised for tenders for plowing 50 miles of fireguards, 16 ft. wide, and over 100 miles of backsetting of old fireguards, which will be started as soon as the estimates have been approved of, and must be completed by July 15th. These are all cross country fireguards and outside of the great stretches of fireguard to be done along the sides of the railroad tracks. Most of the work is in the Medicine Hat district.

There has been a row in an Eastern binder twine camp. At a recent meeting of the Chatham Binder Twine Co. the farmers thought the directors were not doing business for their best advantage. The president and secretary wanted to leave the room, declaring the meeting adjourned, but the shareholders put the vice-president in the chair, elected a new board of directors and also appointed a new manager, marching in a body to the factory, where they installed him.



Now that it has become a well known fact that San Jose Scale, all sucking, and biting insects, and fungus diseases may be exterminated by spraying, it only remains to select a Spraying Machine best suited for all requirements.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 1, 1901.
The Spramotor Co.
Gentlemen:—We take great pleasure in recommending your Spramotor machine for applying both cold water and lead and oil paints. We have experimented with several paint machines, but in our experience we consider yours to be the best of anything that has come to our notice.
Yours very truly,
J. B. KING & CO.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Ithaca, N. Y., May 9, 1901.

Spramotor Co.

Gentlemen:—We have been using your pump in our orchard and demonstration work. Our men speak of it in the highest terms. There is an abundance of power and it works easier than any other pump we have.
Yours sincerely,
JOHN CRAIG.

OHIO AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.
Wooster, O., September 6, 1901.
Gentlemen:—I have used the Spramotor in experimental work. It has given me better satisfaction than anything else I have ever tried for spraying crude petroleum mixtures. The machine works easily.
Yours truly,
V. M. WEBSTER, Entomologist.

If the Spramotor satisfied these, don't you think it will satisfy YOU?
SPRAMOTOR CO., BUFFALO, N. Y. and LONDON, CAN.



Fish Bros. Wagon Co., Racine, Wis.

THE BEST WAGON, Proven by Test,
CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO., Agents, Winnipeg Man.

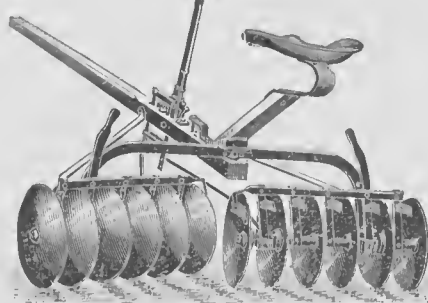


Atwood, Ill., Oct. 28, 1901.

Fish Bros. Wagon Co., Racine Wis.

Gentlemen—I send you a photograph of one of your wagons loaded with 8 M. shingles. This wagon has been in use over twenty-five years. To be sure I took a day and drove to see the parties from whom I purchased the wagon. After some consultation, to my surprise, the chief salesman decided that I must have bought the wagon fully thirty years ago. It is a long time to use one wagon, and it has been in constant use for twenty-five years. It is a grand record for any firm, and the wagon is still a good one, able to hold up a big load, tires all tight, and always have been. I will say the wagon has given entire satisfaction, and if I live to need another wagon, it will be another original and genuine Fish Bros. wagon. (Signed) J. W. C. GRAY, Bee Ranch, Nursery & Fruit Farm, Atwood, Ill.

BISSELL'S DISK HARROW



Watch for cut of Steel Land Roller.

Used after breaking will cut up the sod. Strongly built, 6, 7 or 8 feet wide. For use with Two, Three or Four Horses. The most successful Disk Harrow. Full particulars and prices free. Can make prompt shipment.

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If your dealer doesn't carry these in stock, write direct to

THE MANITOBA UNION MINING CO. Limited,
214 Grain Exchange, - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



This is the Page Standard II Bar Fence, made of "Page" wire which is twice as strong as common wire. The continuous coil, note wavy appearance, allows for expansion and contraction which is important owing to Canadian climate. Our upright wires are in one piece and have strength of about 800 pounds. If made of pieces spliced at each horizontal, they would have a strength of only about 300 pounds. We also make gates, ornamental fences, poultry netting, nails and staples.
The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 6

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, Box 633, Winnipeg, Man.

Soil Culture on the Campbell Method.

Within the last few years the method of soil culture, of which the subsurface packer is a leading feature, has been freely discussed in the States south of us, where long spells of drouth have made the conservation of soil moisture an urgent topic for speculation and experiment. Some who professed to have tried it reported that it showed no advantages corresponding to the expense, while others contended that if used with skill and judgment it is bound to prove a great advantage. Differences in the character of the soils to which it was applied may have had a good deal to do with this difference of opinion. But in the "Industrialist," published from the Kansas Agricultural College, Professor H. M. Cottrell has given a very decided indorsement of the system and his name will go a long way with all who are familiar with his reputation in the teaching and practice of advanced agriculture. He has just resigned his position in the college to take a position as manager of a large farm at a salary of \$3,000 a year, with free house and other advantages, and those who know him best say he will be worth all he gets.

For the last two years Mr. Campbell has been at work introducing his method on a model farm in Western Kansas, one of the most arid sections of the West. The eastern part of the state lying toward the Mississippi has good soil and a fair amount of rainfall; but going west drouth takes strong hold and farmers have cleared out of it again and again because nearly all they planted was dried up. Here, if anywhere, would be found a crucial test, and we now take up Prof. Cottrell's account of how it has worked out. There are farmers in dry sections in our own West that may find inspiration from this report.

"The Campbell method of soil-culture is the practical application made by H. W. Campbell, of well-known principles of conservation of moisture. As early in the spring as the ground can be worked and immediately after each crop is removed, Mr. Campbell pulverizes the top four inches of soil as finely as possible with a disc harrow. This finely fitted surface soil is turned down into the bottom of a furrow six or seven inches deep. In summer the disking is done the same day the crop is removed, if possible. The land is plowed as soon as convenient after disking. The plow is followed with an implement called the subsurface packer, which consists of a series of wheels mounted on a shaft. The wheels are about thirty inches in diameter and are placed six inches apart on the shaft. The rims of the wheels are sharp so that they press and cut into the ground, and a six-foot machine is weighted to nearly a ton. The land is packed the same day it is plowed, and when practicable each half-day's plowing is packed as soon as it is plowed.

"The packer leaves the soil firm at the bottom of the furrow and loose at the top. The firming of the bottom soil makes a good connection with the subsoil and puts the soil in such condition that the water in the subsoil is brought up by capillary action to the soil in which the roots grow. The loose surface soil, as left by the packer, forms a dust mulch that prevents the evaporation of the moisture from the surface. Throughout the season after every rain the ground is harrowed in order to maintain the mulch.

"Mr. Campbell insists that four conditions must exist to secure a good crop; good depth of plowing to increase the moisture reservoir; a thoroughly fined and compact subsurface to form a seed bed; a constant soil-mulch to prevent the evaporation of moisture, undisturbed roots. During the growing season he cultivates every four to ten days, with all crops, insisting on shallow cultivation—cultivation so shallow that the roots will not be disturbed.

"For the past two years Mr. Campbell has been using his system on the Pomeroy model farm, at Hill City, Graham County, Kans. The writer of this article visited this farm in 1900 and 1901. At the first visit Mr. Campbell had his work just starting. The farmers and business men of Hill City had no faith in the new methods and frankly said that the farm selected was one of the most unpromising in the county. It is high upland, drained in every direction, with thin soil and magnesia subsoil coming within twelve to eighteen inches of the surface. Magnesia subsoil is about the poorest subsoil that we have for withstanding drouth, and in a dry time crops will die out quicker on this kind of soil than almost any other. The business men of Hill City said that for six years previously there had been total failure of crops on this farm.

"The first thing which attracted attention on inspecting the fields in 1901 under the Campbell method was the perfect stand. A number of fields in the neighborhood were inspected, and in every case, except Mr. Campbell's, there was an unusually poor stand of Kafir-corn. There was frequently five to six feet between stalks, and sometimes several rods would be vacant. The stand of corn was also very poor at Hill City, except in fields under the Campbell system. An augur four and a half feet in length was taken and several borings made to test the depth of moisture. With one boring dry dirt was found at a depth of four feet in fields under the Campbell system. With all other borings the dirt was moist down to the full depth the augur would go—four and a half feet. In an adjoining field that had apparently received good ordinary cultivation dry earth was found at from twelve to eighteen inches from the surface.

"Kafir-corn cultivated by the Campbell method was from eight to twelve inches higher than that in neighboring fields, and was heading. The chief trouble with Kafir-corn in the western half of the State has been that it does not develop fast enough to mature before frost. That raised by Mr. Campbell was much more advanced than any other in the neighborhood treated by ordinary methods and promised to mature. Wheat was in the sack at the time of the visit. The old wheat ground was covered with a thick growth of volunteer wheat, with no bare places, showing the effect of the Campbell system to produce a good stand.

"The growth of trees under the Campbell system has been remarkable. In 1900, when I visited Hill City, a large number of shade trees had been set around the court-house at the same time that Mr. Campbell planted shade-trees on the Pomeroy farm. Several of the business men told me that the court-house trees had been kept well watered through the summer. The trees on the Pomeroy farm had no water, but had been thoroughly cultivated by the Campbell system. The court-house trees were spindling and sickly, and many of them will die within a year. The trees grown by the Campbell method are stocky, with thick trunks, and are growing vigorously. An orchard on high upland, about a mile from the Pomeroy farm, is being cultivated by the Campbell method and the trees are as thrifty as any in Eastern Kansas. A number of shade-trees receiving the Campbell method of cultivation growing in a yard in town near the court-house are stocky, with good trunks, and are thrifty, in strong contrast with those around the court-house that were watered but not cultivated.

"The Kansas Experiment Station has been testing for several years the Campbell system of subsurface packing, and the results obtained on the college farm indicate that this method should be practiced in dry times on every farm in the State. A field adjoining the college farm has been in corn for thirty years or more until all the vegetable matter was burned out of the soil and it drifted badly with every

high wind. One spring this field was plowed and harrowed in the usual way. A high wind came and the air was filled with soil all the way from this field to the main streets of Manhattan, a mile and a half away. The next year this field was plowed, the team stopped at 11 a.m. and packed with a subsurface packer the ground that had been plowed during the forenoon. At night the team stopped in time to pack what had been plowed in the afternoon. Just after the work of plowing the field was finished a wind blew at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour all one day, and no dust could be seen blowing from the field—the subsurface packing prevented it. In the last four years we have never failed to get a stand of any kind of grass, alfalfa, clover, millet, or wheat, where the ground has been packed, while if dry we have failed with all these crops where the packer has not been used.

"A farmer in Russell County, in Western Kansas, puts in two or three hundred acres of wheat each year and has made it a rule to pack the ground as fast as plowed. All his neighbors insisted that this was a waste of time, and finally this farmer decided that as all his neighbors agreed they must be right, and he stopped the packing, finishing up the rest of his land by plowing and harrowing in the usual way. The land that was not packed yielded thirteen bushels of wheat per acre; the land that was packed yielded thirty-three to forty bushels per acre.

"The use of the subsurface packer is a great help in keeping land from blowing; it makes a good seed bed and is one of the best methods of conserving moisture. Mr. Campbell has used his methods on the Pomeroy farm but two seasons, and in this time has shown marked results. No experienced man expects to get land in the best condition short of five years, and yet he has secured good results in seventeen months on unusually unfavorable soil. We have tested his methods on the college farm, as far as our greater rainfall will permit, for six years. This work has convinced us that Mr. Campbell has solved the problem of holding the moisture in the soil until the plant can use it, and Professor King has demonstrated that twelve inches of water used by the plant will develop maximum yields of any of our farm crops.

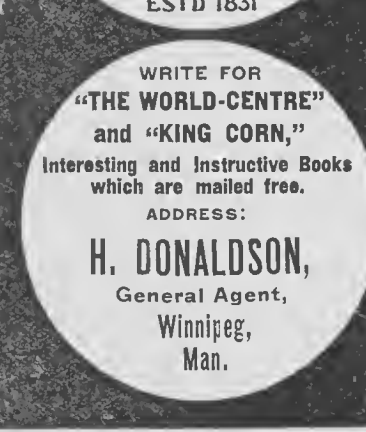
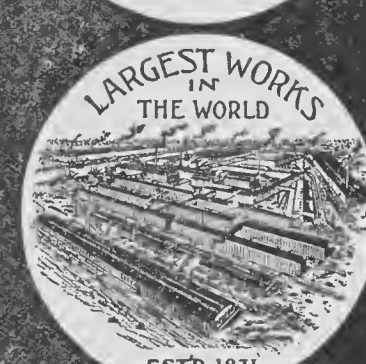
"With the hot winds, corn can not be made a sure crop in Western Kansas by either irrigation or by the Campbell system. From the study of the Campbell system on the college farm and on the Pomeroy farm we believe that by its use a sufficient amount of moisture can be maintained in Western Kansas in the soil to secure crops regularly of wheat, Kafir-corn, sorghum, cow-peas, soy-beans, and alfalfa, and feeding experiments conducted for thirteen years at this station shows that with these crops beef, pork, and milk of as good a quality can be produced at less cost than further east. When its merits become generally known the Campbell system will be used throughout Western Kansas, and when this time comes that section of the State will be one of the greatest feeding sections of the West."

Photographs of fruit and forest trees grown on land prepared in this way show wonderful health and free growth and the disinterested evidence of a man of Prof. Cottrell's reputation gives the Campbell system a very satisfactory standing as a dry weather remedy.

Alonzo Springstein, a well known farmer on the Portage Plains, has just died at the age of 56. He first settled in the Carberry district, but came back to the Portage, where he farmed extensively. He also owned a large farm in the Starbuck district.

Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, places the cost of producing an acre of wheat at \$7.31. This cost is based on the report of 120 farmers, who averaged 20 bushels an acre, and every item of expense is covered. In a country like Kansas,

where pasture of some kind is almost sure to be had from the stubble, some deduction should, we think, be made for both the pasture and straw.



Elevator Construction.

John Kennedy, chief engineer of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, gives the following instructive report in the Canadian Engineer, upon his examination of fire-proof grain elevators, made while accompanying the commissioners on their recent trip of inspection of grain elevators and terminal facilities on the Great Lakes:

The grain elevators examined were in the cities of Duluth, Minneapolis, Chicago, Cleveland and Buffalo, and they comprised examples of all the chief types of elevators of wholly fire-proof materials, which are known to have been built, or are being built on this continent. For convenience of description and consideration the elevators examined may be divided as regards bin construction into four types: (1) Those having rectangular grain bins built of steel plates; (2) those having cylindrical bins, commonly called tank bins, built of steel plates; (3) those having cylindrical bins built of tiles strengthened with steel hoops, and (4) those having cylindrical bins built of concrete strengthened with steel hoops.

Of the first type, or those having rectangular steel bins, a notable example is the Great Northern elevator at Duluth. It is of 3,000,000 bushels capacity, and is the largest and amongst the first of its kind. The bins are 14 feet 9 inches square by 85 feet high, holding 14,500 bushels, except a few which are of two-thirds, half or quarter capacity. The bins are arranged in straight rows lengthwise and crosswise and they are formed of steel plates of such lengths as to reach from corner to corner, the corner junctions being formed with four angle bars and rivet fastenings. The plates are stiffened by angle bars riveted to each side and by flat tie bars reaching across the bins, placed edge up. For the smaller bins, the space of two standard bins is divided into three, one is divided into two, or one into four. The bins have steel plate hopper bottoms at suitable height for allowing cars to pass beneath, and they are carried on steel columns reaching through the ground floor to foundation piers beneath. The floor which covers the heads of the bins and the next above it are, for some unexplained reason, of wood plank on steel joists, but all other floors are of steel or other fire proof materials. There is no framing or walls surrounding the bins, but they are protected from the sun and weather by corrugated iron sheeting attached to them in such a way as to give a 6-inch air-space all round between the sheeting and the outside plates of the bins. The framing of the building above the bins is of steel covered with iron sheeting and fire-proof roofing. The elevator legs and heads, the garner, weighing hoppers and spouting are all of steel. With the exception of the two wooden floors the wood casings and frames of the cleaning machines, the elevator belts, driving ropes, and a few small wooden sills for machinery, everything worth noting, of both building and machinery, is of non-combustible material. The elevator is fitted for receiving from cars and delivering into large boats. For receiving it has two tracks extending through the building lengthwise, and holding nine cars each, and for delivering it has telescope spouts supported by cranes and convenient tackle. The machinery is all of the most improved description and largest capacity, and is driven by electricity. Construction was commenced about two years ago, but owing to delays in obtaining steel and difficulties incident to a novel character of construction, it is hardly yet completed. About a fourth of the bins and machinery have been in use, and are found to work well, and the remainder are very nearly ready for use.

At Minneapolis there are also examples of elevators having square steel bins, in which the square bins are essentially the same as those in the Great Northern elevator of Duluth, but the Minneapolis elevators, as a

whole, differ from the Great Northern in having only part of their storage capacity in square bins, and the remainder in round bins. In the Pioneer Steel elevator of Minneapolis, for instance, finished about a year ago, and of about 1,200,000 bushels capacity, there is a central working house, which contains the receiving and delivering machinery, which is fitted with square steel bins, but they are of only 200,000 bushels aggregate capacity, and the main storage capacity of the elevator is in ten circular steel bins of 100,000 bushels each, arranged in two annexes of five bins each. The square bins of the Pioneer are built and supported in substantially the same way as those of the Great Northern, but their outer sides stand open to the weather, without walls or sheeting of any kind. In the working house containing the square bins, the ground floor is of concrete and upper house floors, frames and sidings are of steel. Everything about the whole elevator and annex bins is of noncombustible material, except the belts and cleaning machines.

Another Minneapolis elevator, of 1,800,000 bushels capacity, under construction, is to be of practically the same construction as the Pioneer, except that the tank annex is to be all at one end and everything but the belts will be noncombustible. Even the cleaning machinery will have steel casings and frames. The elevator is notable as being mainly owned by its builders, who are known as elevator builders of great skill and experience, and who may be considered as building that which their skill dictates as best suited to the requirements of the place, and most likely to be profitable as a venture.

Of the second type of steel elevators, or those having circular bins of steel plates; amongst the early examples are the electric elevator at Buffalo, and the Canadian Pacific Railway elevator at Fort William, Ont. Later examples are the Great Northern of Buffalo, and the storage annex of the Pioneer Steel elevator at Minneapolis; and the latest are the American Linseed Co.'s, and the Buffalo Elevating Co.'s elevators under construction in Buffalo, and the annex of another under construction in Minneapolis. In all of these, except the Great Northern and the Buffalo Elevating Co.'s, under construction in Buffalo, the bins are simple cylindrical tanks, built of steel plates, and placed in rows with their bottoms at ground level. The grain is taken in from grain boats or cars by machinery placed in a house at the end of the rows or groups of bins, and is sent to the bins by overhead conveyors which carry and drop it into any desired one. Beneath each row of bins is also a conveyor by which the grain is carried from any bin back to the working house, where it is elevated and shipped or re-stored as may be desired. The bins are roofed overhead, but the sides are not covered. In the Buffalo examples, the bins are of various sizes, but in those at Minneapolis they are all of about 50 feet diameter, and 100,000 bushels capacity each.

In the Great Northern Elevator of Buffalo, the circular bin system is quite differently treated. In it the bins are all supported on steel columns with their hopper bottoms at about the usual spouting height above the ground floor, and the elevator legs and working machinery, instead of being all at one end, is distributed throughout the house, and the grain is spouted from the bins to the boots, and from the heads to the bins as in ordinary elevators. There are thirty circular bins of about 39½ ft. diameter, and 75,000 bushels capacity each, and in their interspaces are twenty-seven circular bins of about 15½ ft. in diameter, and 12,000 bushels capacity. A number of the irregular shaped interspaces formed between the small and large cylinders have been further utilized by connecting the cylinders by steel plates, thus making little bins of about 2,000 bushels capacity. The bins are housed around by steel framing and sheeting, and are surmounted by the usual upper



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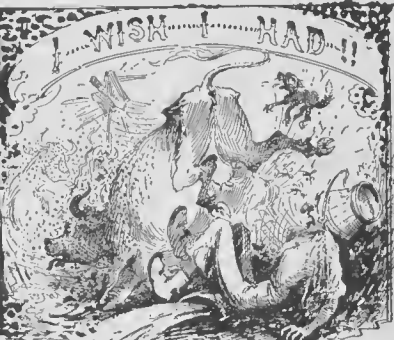
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stories and cupola for containing the elevator heads, spouting, weighing hoppers, etc. The elevator has a storage capacity of about 2,600,000 bushels, and is fitted for receiving from boats and for delivering to cars on tracks outside the house.

In the elevator of the Buffalo Elevating Co. (practically the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.) the round steel bin system is being skilfully used in still another way. It is yet in the early stages of construction, but it is intended to be a working and storage house for receiving from lake boats and delivering into canal boats and cars. The circular bins are supported on steel columns, with their bottoms at spouting height above the ground floor. They are 15½ ft. in diameter by about 70 ft. high, and placed a foot apart, which gives circular bins of about 10,500 bushels capacity, and interspaces of about 5,000 bushels capacity, which are utilized as bins.

The third type of fire-proof construction, or that in which the bins are of tiles, has thus far been used only for storage annexes, and the only examples seen are two in Minneapolis. In these the bins are circular, of 50 ft. diameter and 100,000 bushels capacity each; their bottoms are at ground level, on concrete foundations, and they are filled and emptied by conveyors overhead and underneath. The walls of the bins are of specially molded glazed hollow tiles laid in two thicknesses, with steel hoops built in to resist the internal pressure of the grain. Only the inside of the bins is used for storage; the interspaces are not utilized.

Of the fourth, or concrete type, there is only one example, and that is an unfinished elevator at Duluth. The bins proper are being built of circular form, and in rows at about 4 feet clear distance apart, with connecting walls to separate the interspaces, which are also intended to be utilized, are of about 30,000 bushels capacity each. The walls of the bins are of high class concrete, 12 inches thickness at the lower part and about 9 inches at top, and they are strengthened by steel hoops and diagonal wire lacing, built in. The bins are being roofed over, but they are to have no housing around them.

It is obvious, on considering the main characteristics of the elevators described, that the new materials which have been adopted in order to make them fire-proof have in great measure governed the larger features of the elevators as well as the details of construction. When wood alone was used the rectangular plank bin was so clearly the best that no other was used, and the limitations of the material, and mode of construction practically limited the general arrangement to groups of rectangular bins of 15,000 bushels or less capacity each. Bins of such material and sizes have the advantage of suitability for the storage of grain of all sorts and conditions, and lots of all usual sizes; but being of inflammable material, the risk of fire made it prudent to keep the aggregate capacity of the group, or single elevator building, to something like a million bushels. On the other hand, steel, the first and most generally adopted material for wholly fire-proof elevators, is best suited to the construction of bins of large size, of say 100,000 bushels capacity, and of circular shape, and being fire-proof they may be safely grouped to give any required aggregate capacity. In early examples of steel elevators the bins were therefore made circular, chiefly of large capacities, and with bottoms at ground level, but this arrangement is unsuited to the storage of grain in small lots, and it involves the use of grain handling machinery of very limited capacity, and gives limited freedom in changing heated grain from bin to bin. Its main advantages are economy of construction and freedom from fire risk. An improvement in the circular bin system which eliminates some of its most serious defects was that adopted in the Great Northern at Buffalo by raising the bottoms of the bins to spouting height above

ground, putting small round bins in the spaces between the large, and making bins of the remaining interspaces, and by suitably increased working machinery of ordinary type. A still further and, for most conditions, the best development of the circular system, is that on the Buffalo Elevating Co.'s elevator, in which the bins are only about 11,000 bushels capacity, each with utilized interspaces of about half the capacity, and all at high level so as to be served by ordinary working machinery. While the circular bin system was being thus developed a more radical departure was made in the use of steel by discarding the circular bin altogether and reverting to square bins of moderate size, placed at high level, and served by ordinary machinery enclosed by steel housing; or in other words, in using steel in such a way as to make an enlarged and improved copy of the best features of wooden elevators, while avoiding their inflammability. A compromise type suited to certain requirements, and of moderate cost, is that of the Pioneer elevator in Minneapolis, in which there is a working house with square steel bins of convenient size, and an annex of large circular steel bins to make up the total required storage capacity.

The tile and concrete systems are obviously the outcome of efforts to obtain suitable materials other than steel plates, for the construction of incombustible bins. Thus far the bins under both systems have been only of large size and circular form and seated at ground level, and they have therefore the same limitations as to use as have steel bins of the same size and form. As regards the action of the various fire-proof materials upon the grain in contact with them, and the sufficiency of the materials to bear the strains of service, experience is short, but so far as it goes indicate that none of them do any harm whatever to the grain nor are they harmed by grain in any condition. It was at one time feared that steel bins might sweat or heat the grain, but nothing of the kind has taken place. For the resisting of load strains steel bins can, of course, be made of any required strength, and tile bins as built and used have proved to be of ample strength. Some of the newly concrete bins at Duluth failed on a test made by filling an interspace with grain, but the failure has not deterred the owners and builders from continuing the building of the other bins required to make up the full intended number.

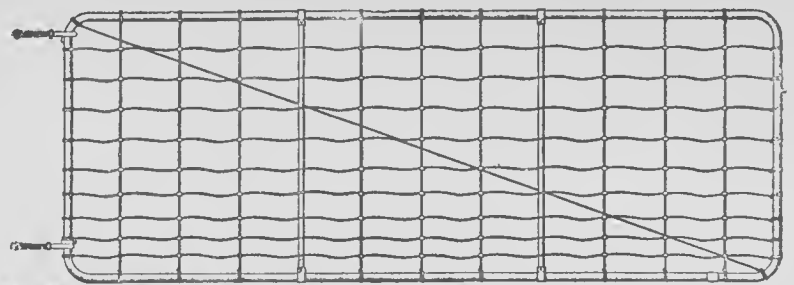
Mr. Kennedy goes on to discuss the relative values of a wooden elevator, and a fire-proof one, giving detailed estimates of cost of each. He reaches the conclusion that the fire-proof one is preferable, as it would save shippers who store in it about four-fifths of their storage insurance. The building itself being fire-proof would not need to be insured. Steel would be the most suitable material, as well as most economical.

The Moose Jaw Agricultural Society has combined with the curling and other sporting clubs to build a hall about 160 x 108 ft. area. A joint stock company will be formed to finance and manage the undertaking.

Under the provisions of the Noxious Weeds Ordinance the commissioner of agriculture of the Northwest Territories has appointed the following local weed inspectors: S. Barber, Sr., Wolseley; Jas. S. Upper, North Portal, and E. W. Greer, Weyburn, Assa.

This wet season is the time to sow brome grass by hand in the pasture around sloughs and in all wet places. The cattle will tramp it in and a permanent pasture be formed. Try some round the farm buildings. It will keep down weeds and make a cleaner yard.

If you want a harvesting machine that is reliable—one that will work successfully in all conditions of grain—buy the McCormick. [Advt.]



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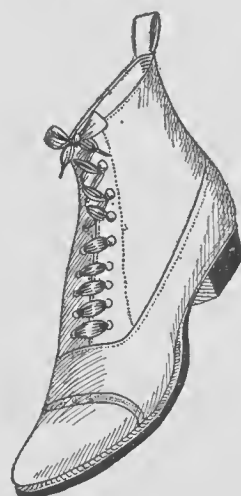
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We send each one packed and sealed in heavy manilla, complete with heater, rack, medicine and vaporizing pan, directions, and one copy of Prof. Gering's 100-page \$2.00 Guide Book to Health and Beauty, which gives directions, treating various diseases, etc. Weighs about 16 pounds. Folds flat in 2 ins. space. Size 41 ins. high, 27 inches wide, 30 inches deep. Reduced to \$8.85.

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Nottingham Lace Curtains, 54 inches wide, 3½ yards long, heavy quality, taped edges, white or ivory. Pair, \$1.25.

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Watering Trees and Shrubs.

A New York farmer waters his trees and shrubs in the following way:—

The watering of trees, vines and shrubs in drouthy seasons is often done in such a way as to injure them. Ordinarily the water in run onto the soil, or thrown upon it. This method is bad. It causes the surface soil to "cake," and in that condition it increases the capilarity, or water-conducting power, of the dirt. That means that whatever moisture may be in the soil and subsoil will pass upward more rapidly, evaporate and be lost. Instead of hardening the surface soil around trees, it would be better, in drouthy seasons, to break it up into a dust-mulch, in which form it checks the evaporation of the soil and sub-soil moisture.

The best method of supplying water is to pour the water into holes driven into the soil near the roots. A pointed hard-wood stick will answer to make the holes in soft ground. Crowbars will serve where the ground is hard. Water thus supplied will reach the subsoil, spread through it in the natural veins, and reach the roots and fibrils from below. As the water ascends by capillary attraction, it will dissolve the plant-food and supply it to the roots. No hardening of the surface soil results from this mode of supplying water to the trees.

Next Winter's Window Plants.

If you wish nice plants for a window-garden next winter, take your cuttings and sow the seed now, to grow through the summer; by frost time there will be thrifty plants ready to bloom. The amateur's great mistake is to take slips late in the fall thinking they will grow. A florist uses small pots, shifting to larger as the plants become pot-bound. With me it always interferes with their growth, so I do not change more than twice, the last time not later than September first. Geraniums one year old give best results. Cut them back, trim the roots, put in good sized pot and do not change. If they bud too early pinch the buds out.

To Tell Wholesome Mushrooms.

Here is one rule given by a well-known authority—never touch a mushroom whose lower gills are white. Another tells us that you cannot skin a toad-stool, and an attempt will cause it to break off in fragments; while the covering of the non-poisonous, on the contrary, will peel off without the slightest difficulty. There is another test called the onion test. Take half an onion, peel off the dry outside skin, and boil it with the mushrooms. If the color of the onion changes to a bluish or black tinge it will indicate that poisonous fungi are present, while if the onion preserves its color there is no danger.

Suggestions in the Flower Garden.

The weeds will take possession of your flower beds, if you do not take possession of the weeds. Make it an aim, at least once every week, to go over the ground with hoe and weeder and eliminate everything that does not belong there. If weeds are allowed to go unmolested they not only crowd and choke the plants, but they also go to seed and produce dozens of similar weeds the next season. You can save yourself and your flowers a great deal of future trouble by getting rid of each weed as soon as discovered. Half the pleasure of a flower garden is in having it, neat, trim, and free from weeds.

During this month the seedlings that you have been raising in the hot bed or window garden should be transplanted to the open ground. Have the ground enriched and spaded beforehand; mellow the soil well and rake it off smooth. Do the transplanting in the evening or on a day when the sun does not shine brightly. Water each plantlet thoroughly as you set it out and draw a little dry dirt up around it to retain the moisture. The next day it may be necessary to shade the seedlings with newspapers, and it will probably be necessary to see to them frequently until they get big enough to see to themselves.

Plants in iron reservoir vases on the lawn are liable to suffer greatly from the lack of moisture in a dry time. Water should be given frequently and thoroughly to plants in such receptacles, for the moisture dries very rapidly from the soil. You need not be afraid of giving them too much water, for in their cramped quarters the plants will absorb a great deal of moisture in a short time. The same may be said of plants in veranda boxes, and plants such as palms, ficuses, etc., that are placed around the verandas for ornamentation. These plants, together with ferns, abutilons, hydrangeas, etc., should be thoroughly showered every week and sometimes oftener. If the specimens are large do not depend on an ordinary whisk broom or plant sprayer.

Food Value of Honey.

Prof. A. J. Cook, the well-known bee expert, has the following to say as regards the food value of honey, as compared with meat, cheese, butter, etc.:—

All kinds of food are necessary to health, and the best condition of our bodies. The proteids: meat, cheese, white of egg, we positively must have to live at all. We call food containing much of these hearty. If we have too little we are poorly nourished and crave them. The carbohydrates: starch and sugars, including honey, if not so absolutely necessary to life, are surely requisite to health and strength. We have a great sugar factory in our bodies, the liver, so that we may have this necessary food even though we do not take it in our daily regimen. Fats and oils are likewise necessary to the best condition of our bodies. We could live on proteids alone, but not in best health, and such diet is very expensive when it alone ministers to our bodily needs. The liver can manufacture sugar when we eat only proteids, but it works much easier and more effectively when we eat liberally of the carbohydrates. Nearly all sugar, and all starch, must be digested before it can pass to the blood. Not so honey. The bees digest this for us. Thus we may well believe that of all the carbohydrates honey is the best. Thus we can say that honey is doubtless the very best food of its kind, and that such food is absolutely necessary to health and strength, and greatly conserves the more expensive and absolutely requisite proteids. The child voices his need of such food in his longing for candy. We act wisely when we give him all he desires in the best of sweets: honey, which should be served most liberally at every meal time. This will check the desire which leads to the pernicious habit of taking candy at all times and on all occasions.

At the recent meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, held in Toronto the last week of May, Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, gave a very interesting account of the experiments that were being conducted to secure a hardy fruit for the Northwest. He also outlined the plan of experiments that was being followed to obtain a suitable gooseberry for the West, where only the Houghton seems to succeed. Dr. Saunders is of the opinion that the West will yet be quite a producer of hardy fruit.

Finding the Queen.

The Bee-Keepers' Review gives the following directions, by a California bee-keeper, for finding the queen. "Blow some smoke into the entrance to alarm the colony. Two or three puffs will be sufficient. Take off the cover and watch the behaviour of the bees. Those at a distance from the queen will come up between the frames and walk across the top bars. Keep close watch. Finally at a given point, a dozen or two will stop and sort of smell down between two certain frames. If these two frames are taken out together, the queen will be about the first thing seen when they are separated. This method never fails with me; but some little experience is necessary in order to catch on to the trick."

A tree or shrub can be moved safely even after well leaved out if the precaution is taken to remove all full-grown leaves before the work is done.

We have been favored with a copy of the report of the annual meeting of the North-West (Canada) Entomological Society, reprinted from the 32nd annual report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for 1901.

"God Almighty first Planted a Garden. And indeed, it is the Purest of Humane pleasures. It is the Greatest Refreshment to the Spirits of Man: Without which, Buildings and Pallaces are but Grosse Handy-works: And a Man shall ever see, that when Ages grow to Civility and Elegancie, Men come to Build Stately, sooner then to Garden Finely: As if Gardening were the Greater Perfection."

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Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

There are few diseases more difficult to cure than nervous prostration. Before the discovery of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food doctors usually gave some stimulant to whip up the exhausted nerves and quicken the heart's action.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food acts in an entirely different way. It gradually and naturally creates new nerve force, and builds up the system. You can prove that it is benefiting you by keeping a record of your weight while using it.

Mrs. S. W. West, Drayton, Wellington County, Ont., writes: "About two years ago I got terribly run down, and finally became a victim of nervous prostration. I had no appetite, seemed to lose interest and ambition, and could scarcely drag myself about. Hearing of good results from the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I used three boxes with great benefit. In a short time I gained eleven pounds, and as I was very thin when I began to use the remedy I was very proud of the increase of weight."

"Then the following spring I became rather poorly, and they again built me up, and gave me such a good appetite that I wanted to eat nearly half the time. I was so pleased with the cure the Nerve Food brought about that I recommended it to others, and they have told me of the benefits they had obtained from this preparation. You may use this testimonial in order that others may learn of the good there is in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is sold at 50 cents a box at all dealers, or Edmansson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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G. V. Rowcroft, V.S., Birtle, Man., writes May 12, 1902:—"I could not do without The Nor'-West Farmer."

Farmers having scrub to remove should send to McRae & Flewelling, Hamiota, Man., for particulars as to prices, etc. See advt. elsewhere in this issue.

Walter Brydon, Neepawa, Man.:—"As I cannot get along very well without the old reliable, I am sending along a dollar to pay my subscription to The Nor'-West Farmer."

All owners of swine should send for the valuable little pamphlet entitled "Swine Allments," published by F. S. Burch & Company, 178 Michigan St., Chicago. This little work deals exhaustively with the various troubles of swine, and, as a copy is free for the asking, no breeder should omit to send for a copy.

The Nor'-West Farmer acknowledges having received a most attractive hanger from the De Laval Separator Co. The design is very striking, being a three-quarter figure of a little girl, with outstretched hand, upon which is standing one of the De Laval machines. The coloring is artistically done, and Manager Weed naturally feels proud of the production.

Mat Brennan, Blackwood, Assa., writes, May 10, 1902:—"I am a farmer, have lived in the Indian Head district 22 years, have been in mixed farming for 16 years, have been connected with the agricultural society and farmers' institute since they were organized. The Nor'-West Farmer is a good farm journal and is just as necessary for the farmer to have as the trade paper is for the merchant. No farmer can afford to do without a good farm journal."

BOOK REVIEW.

Horse Sense, by Dr. J. C. Curryer, St. Paul Minn. 226 pages. A practical treatise on Horse Breeding, Selection of Stallions and Brood Mares, Care and Handling of Stallions, Care of Brood Mares, Proper Road to Improvement, Care and Feeding of Horses to keep them well, Natural Laws Governing the Action of the Horse, Early Education, Correcting Bad Habits, Good and Bad Shoeing, Miscellaneous Recipes, etc. The book contains 43 chapters and is well illustrated, showing how to handle vicious horses of all kinds, as well as the best way of breaking bronchos, balky horses and kickers. The book is full of good sound sense on the care and management of horses and is well named Horse Sense. Those who heard Dr. Curryer's interesting addresses at the Horse Breeders' Convention know how full of sound ideas he is, and his book is just as full of valuable hints from beginning to end. It can be had for \$1 from this office, and every horse owner should have it.

GROWING PREVALENCE OF BLACKLEG.

"Cause and Nature of Blackleg" is the subtitle of a newly issued eight-page pamphlet which has just reached us, and which should be of interest and value to stockmen in all districts where blackleg has made its appearance. Every cattle-owner, of course, understands fully the growing prevalence of this disease. He is well aware of its extreme malignancy. He knows that it is alarmingly infectious—that it spreads like wildfire. He understands, too, that the disease is incurable—at least, that no remedy for it has thus far been discovered. Its origin from the rapidly multiplying blackleg germ, scientifically known as the "bacillus of symptomatic anthrax," the manner of infection—how it is conveyed from animal to animal, from herd to herd—are details with which the generality of stock-raisers are perhaps not so familiar. That the generally accepted opinion as to the deadly infection of blackleg is well warranted, may readily be inferred from the following paragraph, which is quoted here because it suggests in few words the grave dangers to be apprehended if something like concerted action is not taken by cattlemen to prevent the spread of the disease while prevention is yet possible:—"The spores of the blackleg germ are very hardy. It is quite likely that they may live for years in the soil, in the dust about sheds or farms, in the meshes of clothing, in such foods as hay, oats or fodder, or, indeed, almost anywhere except in places where a continual high temperature is maintained. It is quite easy, therefore, to understand how the contagion could be carried by birds or insects, by the shipment of foods, or in the clothing of a herder, and deposited in far-distant localities. It is claimed that cattle have contracted the disease by being driven over infected lands many years after the disease had disappeared, and even after its existence had been forgotten. It is also claimed that streams of water have been known to carry and deposit their deadly freight over long distances from the originally infected fields,

and that outbreaks of blackleg have resulted therefrom." While, as has been said, there is no known cure for blackleg, the pamphlet makes clear the fact that in vaccination we have a reasonably certain preventive. How and when to vaccinate; comparative merits of the two methods in vogue—the injection into the animal of a blackleg vaccine powder which has been dissolved in water, and vaccination with blackleg-oils—all this is explained in detail. Requests for a copy of this pamphlet, which we are informed they are pleased to send, postpaid, to any stockman, may be addressed to their general offices at Walkerville, Ont., or to their eastern branch, 378 St. Paul St., Montreal, Que.

SHEEP SHEARING AT THE RECENT INTERNATIONAL FAT STOCK SHOW.

Visitors at the show were treated to a genuine surprise at the exhibit of the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., who showed Stewart's latest patent 1902 model hand power sheep shearing machine, where it was clearly the centre of attraction to sheepmen. All grades of sheep were shorn every 10 to 15 minutes during the entire week, and always to deeply interested and delighted audiences.

The new shear, which has proved its superiority in foreign competitions, here again demonstrated its ability to do the work in the most thorough manner. Everyone who saw the machine conceded the fact that the day of the hand shears is past, and that it will not pay the sheep owner to shear his sheep by hand under any consideration. Sheep shorn with the machine looked almost as smooth as a billiard ball, were free from cuts and all the wool removed without any second cutting. Turning of the wheel was done so easily that visitors who turned stal-



ed they could not tell whether the knives were in the wool or not. A big improvement was made in the grinding of knives this year by the manufacturers, and this was shown to good advantage, knives being ground in less than ten seconds. We were advised that with each of these machines the manufacturers will furnish a knife sharpener without extra charge, so that any owner can grind his own knives. This makes the machine complete.

We have just received a beautiful catalogue published by the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., illustrating their hand and power shearing machines, together with valuable hints on shearing by R. M. Marquis, champion of the world, who has a record of shearing 264 sheep in one day. This catalogue should be in the hands of every sheep owner, and will be sent on request, by addressing the manufacturers at Chicago.

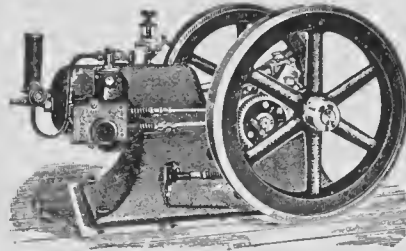
IRRIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Wood and water are among the most important requirements in the settlement of all new countries. The available area of the United States in which fertility is assured by the presence of sufficient water supply in one form or other is very great. But the rush of Americans now going on towards the Canadian Northwest is so far proof that the area of the States readily available for cultivation is already getting very well filled up. There are already considerable sections of country, chiefly in Utah and California, where the lands thought not very long ago unfit to live on are now rich in fertility through skillfully adapted modes of irrigation. The Mormon settlers from Utah now settled around Cardston are demonstrating to Canadians how greatly the value of our own semi-arid sections can be increased in the same way and with the prospective irrigation enterprises of the Canadian Pacific Railway now being engineered east of Calgary, we in Canada are beginning to have a more than speculative interest in irrigation. To all who desire reliable information on this subject there can scarcely be a safer guide than the book just published by F. H. Newell, who occupies a high position in the engineering service of the United States Government. The writer has for 12 years been continuously engaged in the investigations carried out by the U.S. Government pointing to the reclamation of the arid regions of the west, and his book may be in a sense regarded as semi-official. It is well printed on good paper with 156 plates and figures illustrative of the subject under discussion. For all who desire reliable information on this important topic we could not suggest a more reliable guide. The price is \$2 and it may be had through this office.

Another work of great merit, dealing with the same subject, is "Irrigation Farming,"

by L. M. Wilcox, of Denver, Colorado. Mr. Wilcox has had long experience in practical irrigation, and in this book of 500 pages he goes very fully into all the details of the methods found most profitable when dealing with the numerous difficulties that are met with owing to the character of the soil, the different sources of supply and the result and effects. This book can be honestly recommended as the fruit of half a lifetime's work spent in the study of his subject by a man well qualified to advise on every point involved in practical irrigation work. It is profusely illustrated and may be had from this office for \$2.

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This handsome silver nickel Watch, with fancy edge and reliable movement, given for selling only 15¢ doz. packages of **Coronation Nectar Powders** at 10¢ each. Each package makes 20 Glasses (\$1.00 worth) of a delicious, cool, refreshing, healthful Summer Drink. The newest thing out. Something everybody wants, and so cheap that everybody buys it. Write for Powders to-day. Sell them, return the money, and we will send your handsome Watch, postpaid. **THE HOME SUPPLY COMPANY, BOX 829, TORONTO, ONTARIO.**



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EVERY FARMER

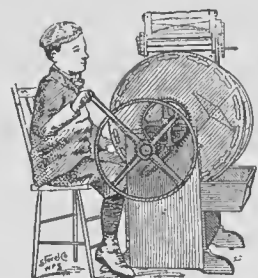
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**ADDRESS SNOW MANUFACTURING CO.,
BATAVIA, ILL.**



Mr. Alex. Naismith, of Wawanesa, writes, under date of March 11th, to say:—"The washing machine is received all right and is doing fine. Is a great improvement on the old one." Why is it that these washers are in use now at the nurses' department of the General Hos-

pital, Women's Home, Children's Home, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Keeley Institute, Provincial Gaol, fourteen of our best laundries, hotels and boarding houses, and perhaps five hundred homes in this city and thousands of homes in the country? Simply because they are the best in the market. I have offered three hundred dollars for the first washer that will clean as well as mine with same quantity of suds. I have the best and can prove it. I want one merchant in each town to sell them. They sell from \$4.00 up to \$16.00. Can do work with one gallon of suds.

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The Secret of Success.

One day in huckleberry time, when little Johnny Flails And half a dozen other boys, were starting with their pails To gather berries, Johnny's pa, in talking with him said That he could tell him how to pick so he'd come out ahead. "First find your bush," said Johnny's pa, "and then stick to it till You've picked it clean. Let those go chasing all about who will In search of better bushes: but its picking tells, my son— To look at fifty bushes doesn't count like picking one." And Johnny did as he was told: and sure enough, he found, By sticking to the bush while all the others chased around In search of better picking, 'twas as his father said; For while the others looked, he worked, and so came out ahead. And Johnny recollected this when he became a man: And first of all he laid him out a well determined plan; So, while the brilliant triflers failed, with all their brains and push, Wise, steady-going Johnny won by "sticking to his bush."

Distrusted the Fair Promises.

Hans was a frugal, sagacious business man of German birth who was devoted to money-getting and flattered

Training the Child in Sleep.

When my little boy was four years old we were separated for sixteen weeks. Up to that time he had all the tender care a loving mother could give her only child. My health having given out I was forced to leave him in the hands of an ignorant nurse, while I went to a sanitarium.

I shall never forget the night I returned. I was not expected for several days longer. I went to the nursery at once. My once sunny, bright little man was resisting Mary Ann's attempt to undress him, because he had been told earlier in the day that for some childish offence he should have a whipping at bedtime. I took him on my lap, told his nurse to leave the matter to me, and proceeded to make him comfortable for the night. As I laid him down in his little white bed he gave a great sigh, and said:

"I am glad you are here, but did you know there is an awful place called hell, where bad children go? Nurse says I am going there." His whole body shook as he clasped his arms around my neck.

I had come home to great sorrow, to a hopeless and suddenly stricken invalid, one who drew upon all my strength of spirit to give him courage for the inevitable. I was taxed to the utmost. Often I would read out loud until two or three o'clock in the morning; then, going to my room, would fling myself on my bed and give vent to my overwrought nerves, as I dared not do in the daytime. My little sleeping child was a great comfort; I loved to feel the warm little body so sound



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Every genuine Elgin has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works.

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ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, Elgin, Ill.

nearly ten years old. While of a remarkably imaginative disposition, he is noticeably truthful and positively sure of his mother's love, even though she feels it necessary to mingle with it the restraint and authority that a father would exercise. I have since influenced him in the same manner in regard to other matters: his lessons, his aversion to soap and water, a certain pertness he had adopted; and always with unflinching success. His love and trust in me are greater than in the average child. For instance, on an ocean voyage, and although there were other

Press firmly all the edges and you will be pleased with the result. The iron must be hot enough to cook the starch, being careful not to scorch the goods. Often curtains are longer than is necessary. In that case a piece may be cut from the top and used instead of buying the net. If it is necessary to wash the curtains again, catch the rents lightly together after moistening and removing the patches, which are to be saved and used again.

STILL THEY WONDER

Physicians and Scientists were Never so Bewildered.

The Ottawa Miracle is still being Discussed at the Regular Meetings of the Doctors of the Capital City.

OTTAWA, ONT., June—(Special).—To say that the miraculous case of George H. Kent, of 309 Gilmore Street, had shaken Medical Circles to their very foundation, is putting it mildly.

The facts of the case have been so thoroughly and satisfactorily established by Mr. Kent's sworn statements as to leave no room for misunderstanding or mistake in the matter.

Mr. Kent had Bright's Disease; he had been in bed for months, gradually getting worse; physicians could do nothing for him.

His case had reached that stage when his body was terribly bloated.

He was so low that he had convulsions, which were rapidly growing more frequent.

In the interval between these convulsions he was almost entirely unconscious.

In this extremity the physicians at last told his wife one evening that he could not live until morning.

While watching by his bedside Mrs. Kent chanced to pick up a paper containing an advertisement of a cure of Bright's Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills. It was then midnight, and all the drug stores were closed, but the devoted wife determined that, even at this extremely late hour, she would make one more effort to save her husband's life.

Accordingly she dispatched a messenger, woke up the nearest druggist, procured a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, which she commenced to administer at once.

Mr. Kent did not die that night, for from the first dose of Dodd's Kidney Pills he commenced to improve. All other treatments and medicines were discarded, and the use of this remedy carefully continued.

Gradually, yet surely, this wonderful remedy arrested the progress of the dread Bright's Disease.

It took Dodd's Kidney Pills about six or seven weeks to restore Mr. Kent to good health. This is seven years ago, and he has never lost a day's work through illness since.



WAWANESA, MAN., AS SEEN FROM THE WEST, MAY, 1902.

himself that few could get the best of a bargain with him. He owned a nice lot on which was a house and frame barn. He had been insured against loss by fire, the barn for \$700, which was more than its value. In the course of a couple of years the barn burned down, and as the insurance company found they could replace it with a brick building at a cost of about \$400 and thus save \$300 they did so.

Hans thought he was being cheated. As he had \$700 insurance on the old barn he insisted that the company still owed him \$300. When he found he could not legally collect the \$300 he was very angry and used language more forcible than polite.

Some time afterward the life insurance agent asked Hans to insure his life. He refused. "Well, then," said the agent, "let me insure your wife's life for \$5,000 and if she dies before you we will pay the full amount within ten days after the funeral."

Here was a tempting offer, but Hans' experience with the barn was still rankling. He took a good long whiff at his pipe and then replied:

"You say if mine frau is insured and she goes dead you pays me \$5,000. I tells you you do no such ting. If mine frau goes dead you shoost go out and hunt up some udder old vomans and bring in her and say: 'Hans, I gives you anodder frau, so besser as de old one.' You choost want to cheat me and sell me an old vomans for \$5,000 dat I could buy anywere for \$1. Young man's, you can't come any more of your Yankee tricks on me."

asleep, and I would murmur over the dear curls my grief, so quieting myself for the rest of the night.

Soon I noticed a peculiar sympathy existing between us. To my surprise he seemed to reflect my own nervous state. It grew more marked, and apparently the gaiety of babyhood was leaving him. For some time I had been anxious over a fault which had arisen and developed under the tyrannical sway of his nurse during our separation. From a remarkably truthful child he had become just the opposite. I cannot tell how the inspiration came to me; I think solely from my own inner consciousness—but this flashed over me: "Why cannot I control him in one way as in another? My nervousness has been given him with my cares at night while he was asleep; now why cannot I influence him in this other matter?" I worked it all out in my own way and said nothing of the experiment to anybody else. At night, upon coming to the bed which we shared, I would put my arms around him and say, not loud enough to awaken him even in the slightest: "Mother loves her little boy. She loves him the most in the world, even though sometimes she has to punish him. And he loves his mother dearly. He must not tell her naughty stories. He does not tell naughty stories. He tells the truth. My little boy must grow up to be an honest Christian little gentleman. He is now an honest Christian little boy."

I kept this up night after night, and in less than three weeks there was a wonderful change. The child is now

children, my little son was universally known as "the little boy who loves his mother."

Once in speaking of a friend whose grown son had died, my boy most earnestly said to me: "O mother, I am so sorry for her, after all these years when she had to train him and make him into a good man, and then to lose him!"

If more mothers knew of this wonderful power in their possession the management of children would be much simplified. Call it thought transference, hypnotism, sub-conscious mind control, whatever you will, the fact remains that in the hands of an earnest, loving mother lies a wonderful force for good; for good in both ways, the one's giving as well as taking; a glimmer of the divine is vouchsafed to the reverent woman who looks upon the soul given her to mold and says "It is good."

In the late spring, when even good potatoes will turn black in cooking, I add to the water in which they are boiled half a cup of milk. They come from the kettle white and mealy.

A pair of lace curtains that were washed recently were so badly torn it seemed impossible to mend them; but they are done and you cannot find the repaired places without hunting for them. The secret of success is to dip pieces of curtain net—which may be bought with different sized meshes—into cold starch, lay them over the torn places and press with a hot iron.

AMONG THE BOY FARMERS.

Acknowledgements.

We have received many letters of thanks for the books sent to our young boy and girl farmers and insert below two of them as being typical of the many similar ones received:—

Minnedosa, June 11th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I received my book on the 28th of May. I have read one hundred and sixty-six pages in it. I enjoy reading it very much. Many thanks to you for sending it to me. It is very kind of you to let the children write to your paper. I never expected a book like the one you sent me.—Yours sincerely, ETHEL MAY ROSE.

Spruce Farm, Bowden, Alta.,

June 2nd, 1902.

Dear Editor: I thank you very much for my nice book. I got it on my birthday, 31st of May, and think it a nice present. I will write again some day. Accept my kindest regards.—Yours sincerely, JESSIE A. SHENFIELD.

A Family at Hamiota.

Hamiota, Man., Feb. 28th, 1902.

Dear Editor: Last fall I harrowed forty acres of summerfallow twice, with three horses. After that I disked the breaking twice and harrowed it once. It was harder to harrow than it was to disk by a long way. I helped to stook and stack all our grain this fall. We had one hundred acres under cultivation this year. We have thirty head of cattle, thirteen horses and thirteen pigs. I do all the chores and my father does the teaming. I cut the wood in the winter, enough to do all summer. I have a pony and her colt. When I have time I go to school. I am in the fourth book.—Yours truly, ALVIN McCONNELL, age 13.

A Girl of Varied Capacity.

Gladstone, Man., March 6th, 1902.

Dear Editor: This is my first letter. I am twelve years old. I go to school nearly every day that is not too cold in the winter. In the summer I help to milk the cows and feed the calves. I also feed the turkeys, ducks and hens. Last harvest father was short of a man at stacking the grain so I built the loads on the wagons and brother pitched them. My uncle said they were better built than what his hired man built. He was a young man over twenty years of age. When the horses are not working in summer my brothers and I go out on horseback to hunt up cattle. I have a very nice little heifer of my own, mother gave her to me for helping her to milk the cows. When I am at home I help father to clean the stables and water the cattle. It is quite a job this last month, as the water is so low in the White Mud River we have to dip it all up for both cattle and horses. I am fond of music and I go into town on Saturday to take music lessons. I do hope that you will be kind enough to send me one of Lord Strathcona's books, for I have never seen any of them.—I remain, yours truly, AMELIA JOHNSTON.

A Girl Who Both Works and Reads.

Willow Brook, Assa., June 3rd, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am ten years old and am in the third reader. I go two miles to school and like my teacher very much. As we have only been in this country a few years, we have not much stock. We have one team of horses, two cows, two calves, one sow and eight little pigs. We have also some poultry. I can scrub, make beds, wash dishes and do a lot of other things. The cherries, June berries, strawberries, red raspberries, black currants and gooseberries are all in bloom. There are cranberries here also, but they are not yet in bloom. I like to read very much and I think The Nor-West Farmer a very nice paper. I have read David Harum, Five Little Peppers, Little Men and Women, Aunt Joe's Scrap Bag, Through the Looking Glass and What Alice Found There, and the Life of General Sheridan and very many others. There is a creek running by our house. The name of it is Insigner Creek. We call our farm Wood Lawn.—ELOISE TANNAHILL.

Brandon, Man., June 1st, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am eleven years old. I have two sisters and three brothers. I milk and clean out the stable, bed down the calves. I go to school every day. I am in the third book. I have tame rabbits and a calf. I can plough and harrow. We have seven horses. I can work them all. I get up at six.—JOHN E. FARDOE.

Viriden, May 26th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I live on a farm a mile and a half northwest of Viriden. I am eleven years old and I am staying from school this spring to help on the farm. I get up at five o'clock in the morning and help attend to forty-five head of cattle and eight horses. I plow and harrow, draw straw for the cattle, draw grain, drive the fanning mill and the cleaner when we are dressing grain. I mow and rake in haying time and stook and draw sheaves in the fall and go to school in winter. I am in the third book. I learn arithmetic, geography, spelling, reading, dictation, Yours truly, HUGH A. McIVER.

Oak River, Man., June 5th, 1902.

Dear Editor: On the farm I can harrow, cut brush, drive the binder, disk and stook. In the house I churn, mind baby, wash and dry dishes and many other things. I own a cow and calf. I clean the stable and feed the cattle. I have three younger sisters. I am in the fifth reader. I don't go to school much now. When at school I take up reading, grammar, history, geography, euclid, arithmetic and sometimes chemistry, last of all bookkeeping.—I remain, yours truly, W. E. McINTYRE, age 13.

Very Good Letters From one Family.

Austin, Man., May 2nd, 1902.

Dear Editor: My father takes The Nor-West Farmer and I read the letters in it. I live on the farm and I am in the second book. I learn arithmetic, drawing, geography, history, stories, writing, composition and spelling. When we have a concert I have a reading or recitation. My best study is arithmetic. Our teacher's name is Miss Moore. I am nine years old. I can wipe dishes, sweep the floor, dust and mind my baby brother. My father has six horses, twelve sheep, thirteen lambs, five pigs and twelve cows.—I am, yours sincerely, FLORANCE KEEPING.

Austin, May 15th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I have been going to school ever since it started on February 3rd. I am twelve years old and am in the third reader. I have been going all along. My teacher's name is Miss Moore. I learn geography, drawing, music, writing, literature, reading, history, composition, spelling and arithmetic. I am working fractions. I help my mother at home to do the work. I wash dishes and scrub and sweep the floor, make the beds and clean the stove, iron the clothes and help to mind my baby brother.—Yours respectfully, BLANCHE KEEPING.

Dear Editor: I am fourteen years old. I am in the fourth book. I go to school in the winter, for I cannot go to school in summer. In the spring I plow and harrow. At nights when I go home from the field I milk four cows and look after the team that I drive. In the summer I help to pick up scrub so that the land can be plowed. I also help with the harvest. I can build loads of grain and stacks. When the threshing machine is threshing at our place I help to haul the grain to town. When harvest is over I help to plow the stubble ground so that it will be ready for the next year.—Yours truly, CHARLIE KEEPING.

Dear Editor: I am ten years old. I am in the third book. My teacher's name is Miss Moore. I feed cows, calves, pigs and sheep. I milk cows, carry in wood, churn butter and do other things I do not mention. I have a colt named Maud. I would like to get a book. I like reading books and stories.—Yours truly, ARTHUR KEEPING.

Very Fair for her Age.

Kola, Man., April 30th, 1902.

Dear Editor: We live 14 miles south of Elkhorn on a farm. The Pipestone Creek runs through our place and we have a nice bush beside the creek. There is a picnic in it every summer. My father keeps the Kola P.O. We have eight horses and we will have eight cows milking this summer. We have a section of land. I have gone to school about six months. I am in the second book. We only have school in the summer. The school is about 4½ miles from our place and I have to board out about two miles from home to go to school. Sometimes I get lonesome, when I am away from home, as I am the only child in the family. I am home in the fall and winter. My father has a threshing machine and he is away all fall threshing. I can ride horseback a little. I help to wash dishes when I am at home.—Yours truly, SOPHIA WRIGHT, age 8 years.

Roselsle, Man., April 30th, 1902.

Dear Editor: We live about eight miles from the town of Miami, at the foot of the Pembina Mountains. We have three quarter sections of land which my father and two brothers put in crop and took it off. I am eleven years old and I have a twin brother. We did about thirty acres of plowing last fall with walking plows. I can plow, disk, harrow, roll or use a cultivator. We have four horses and a colt and six head of pure bred cattle and five head of grade cattle and seven pigs. I help do the chores night and morning. I go to school all winter and part of the summer. I am in the third reader. I study arithmetic, geography, reading, spelling, physiology, composition and writing. We have a fine teacher which we all like.—Yours truly, NOBLE E. LOYNS.

Fair Average Specimen.

St. Charles, Man., May 9th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I have four brothers and four sisters. I can wash, scrub, hake, sweep and do other little things in the house. I go to school every day, except in very busy times. The school is in the southwest corner of our farm, so we have not very far to walk. I am in the fourth reader. We take up reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, grammar, composition and botany. My teacher's name is Fanny B. Thompson. We have five working horses, two drivers and two colts, and seventeen head of cattle. We milk five cows and make 26 lbs. of butter a week. I can milk. In haying time I sometimes help to build loads. In harvest time I also help to build loads of grain. We have about 50 chickens, eight turkeys, two guinea fowl. I also help to pick potatoes in the fall.—I remain, yours truly, AGNES WHITE, age 14 years.

A Neat Letter.

Oak Lake, Man., May 10th, 1902.

Dear Editor: We have taken The Farmer for several years and like it very much. I have been looking at the boy farmers' letters and have at last convinced myself to write to you. I live on a farm eight miles north of Oak Lake. I am 14 years old. I help my father do the work on the farm. I have plowed, harrowed, cultivated and sowed nearly all the crop this spring. I have three horses to look after, two cows to milk and the pigs to feed. I like farming very well, but don't intend to be a farmer. I think it a good thing to learn farming, because if other things fall you, you can turn back to the old job. I go to school summer and winter. I am going to try and be an engineer. I have fired my father's engine for three years, and like it very much. I intend to go to the shop soon, to learn my trade. I have a gun. I have shot several geese and ducks this spring. I like shooting game. I hope I have not taken up too much space in your paper, but wish you much success.—I remain, yours sincerely, WILLIE ROY MOORE.

A Pretty Fair Letter.

Portage la Prairie, Man., April 25th, 1902.

Dear Editor: We take The Nor-West Farmer and I like it very well, for there are a lot of interesting stories in it. I am thirteen years old and go to school. We have a mile and a quarter to go. We used to drive in the winter, but we have stopped now. I am in the fourth reader and learn geography, spelling, arithmetic, writing, history, drawing and grammar. I can sweep and scrub the floor, wash dishes and clothes, peel potatoes, get meals ready, feed chickens and gather eggs and weed gardens. I am going to put in a garden of my own this year. I can play five pieces on the organ and five chords. I haven't taken lessons yet. We have seventeen horses and colts and twenty-two head of cows and calves. I have a black cow of my own which I call Black Beauty, and she is very quiet.—Yours truly, A. KIRK, Box 57.

A Useful Ten Year Old.

Alameda, Assa., May 19th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am ten years old. I go to school while it lasts. We only have the teacher six months in the year. I study at home when I am not working, in the winter. I help with the chores, such as feeding and watering the cows, calves, oxen and my pony. I call my pony Jack. I can harness and hitch him to the buggy and take my mother to town. We live twelve miles from town, so you see we have a nice long drive. Then I can drive our four oxen plowing with the sulky plow, and I have harrowed and disked some this spring, for pa and helped draw stone off the land. We drive the four oxen abreast. I like working on the land. I helped some in the haying last summer and a little in the harvest, for you see I must be doing something to help pay for the feed my stock has to eat in the winter. I have a cow that pa gave me for a birthday present when I was eight years old. Then I have a calf one year old, and a calf only a few weeks old. I am expecting to make a yoke of oxen out of them. We have twelve head of cattle and one pony. I have a bicycle and I can go like the wind past anything that is on the road. We have fowl of all kinds, geese, ducks, hens and turkeys. They are all hatching now. When I write again I will be able to tell you how many young fowl we have. I have two dogs, Rover and Gip. Rover is a gopher dog and Gip is our cattle dog.—I remain, yours truly, MARTIN HENDERSON.

Note.—We would be pleased to have Martin send us a photo of his four oxen working abreast, if he has one.

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A Promising Scholar.

Box 350, Portage la Prairie, Man.,
May 9th, 1902.

Dear Editor: We take The Nor-West Farmer and my brothers and I read everything in it that we can understand. I am the only daughter in our family and I have five brothers, varying from ten years to one year old. I am twelve years old. I can churn and mix butter, wash dishes, sweep floors, make beds, bake cakes and pies, and mind babies, and do almost all kinds of housework. We have thirteen horses, seven cows and one calf, and three pigs. Last year our Sunday-school teacher gave each one of her pupils ten cents to see how much we could make and what we made was to be given to the missionaries. I bought five cents worth of cauliflower seed and five cents worth of onion seed. I sowed the seeds and when they had grown full size I sold the cauliflower for seventy-five cents and the onions for a dollar and a quarter, making altogether two dollars. This year I expect to get ten cents more and will try and make more. My two brothers and I go to school every day. I am in the fifth book and expect to try for entrance next year. We are two miles from the school and I have driven my little brothers for nearly three years. I take music lessons on the organ. I have to drive two miles twice a week to get lessons.—I remain, your sincere reader, MABEL BROWN.

Carberry, Man., May 1st, 1902.

Dear Editor: I have seen other boys and girls write, so I thought I would write too. My father takes The Nor-West Farmer and I like to read it very much. I live on a farm. We have cows, eight horses and a lot of pigs and hens. I help milk. We have eight cows milking. Sometimes I go after the cows at night. I have two sisters and two brothers. I am the next youngest of our family. We live twelve miles from Carberry. I have not gone to school at all this spring. My sister and I have a pony of our own. Some of the work I do at home is scrubbing, churning, sweeping, ironing and making beds. I like drawing and making tissue paper flowers. I made seven bunches of flowers last winter and this spring I like making ties, and dollies too. I am fourteen years old. I guess I had better close now. Hoping The Nor-West Farmer will prosper, I remain, yours truly, ANN C. DAVIDSON.

Clegg, Man., March 19th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I came from England last August. When I first got on the ship I felt it very nice. When I was on the ship a few more days I was very sick. We have thirteen horses, one pony, his name is Brown. That name was not given him because he is brown. We have nineteen head of cattle, seven pigs—they are all black. We have about 50 hens. We do not get many eggs this winter. I have one brother, no sister. I go to Sunday-school when it is fine. I am not going to school just now. I can do a lot of chores. When I came here first I could not milk at all, but I can now.—Yours truly, JOHN ROBINSON.

A Far Travelled Correspondent.

Winlaw, Assa., May 2nd, 1902.

Dear Editor: I have read the letters from the boy and girl farmers for quite a long time, but I never thought of writing till now. We live on a farm in South-Eastern Assiniboia, beside a small creek on which there grows quite a lot of wild fruit such as plume, cherries, black currants, gooseberries, saskatoons, raspberries and haws. We went away to New Zealand six years ago, but we only stayed there about six months. While we were there my sister and I went to a very large school in which there were about thirty teachers, and we had only a step to go. We are one and one-half miles from our school now and we walk almost every day. I am eleven years old. and I am in the fifth class. I study arithmetic, algebra, history, geography, grammar, reading, spelling, drawing and bookkeeping. I would like to be a teacher when I grow up. We have ten cattle and six horses. One of the cows is mine and I call her Cherry. We have a dog called Nigger and when we throw up a stick or stone he will jump up after it. We have about forty hens and we get an average of twenty-six eggs per day. I took music lessons for a time in the fall, but I have quit. I sometimes sweep, dust, peel potatoes, make the beds, wash the dishes, get the supper and darn my brother's and my own stockings. I will close now, hoping I shall win one of the books, as I am very fond of reading.—Yours truly, ELSIE M. BROWN.

Dunara, Man., June 2nd, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am twelve years old and go to school. I am in the fourth reader. Our teacher's name is Miss Boswell. Every morning before I go to school I bring the cows home and milk six, then I help separate the milk and help to feed the calves. When I come home at night I get the cows and feed the horses and help to do other chores. I have a heifer called 'Tny. My eldest brother gave her to me when she was a little calf. I have six brothers and two sisters. My mother died five years ago. My youngest brother stays with my aunt in Teulon. My two eldest brothers are working on the Castle Farm, Teulon. We have taken The Nor-West Farmer for four years, and I like to read the letters written by the boys and girls.—I remain yours respectfully, WEL-LINGTON McMAHON.

An Accomplished and Prosperous Pair of Farm Youngsters.

Meadow Lea, Man., June 9th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I live on a farm of 320 acres, about twenty-eight miles from the city of Winnipeg. I have two brothers and no sisters. My eldest brother is ten years old and my youngest is six. We have seventeen cows, sixteen of which are going to milk this summer. My mother and I do all the milking. Any girls who live on a farm knows what a lot of work there is to do. I do nearly all our housework and mother attends to the butter-making. I can wash, bake, scrub, knit and churn, and any thing else that comes my way, even to hitching up a team of horses and mowing hay. I have got a horse whose name is Bessy, and I like riding her very much. I have also got five cows and four cows, some of which are pure bred Shorthorns. We are very fond of The Nor-West Farmer, which we received as a prize for our geese at a fair. I do not think that we could do without it now.—Yours truly, DORA G. DARWOOD, age 15.

Dear Editor: I live on a farm of 320 acres, of which 110 are broken. We live in a modern house. I had a five-year-old horse whose name was Minnie, but she died about two weeks ago. We have seven horses, two of them are broncos. One of the broncos is mine. I have five cows and three calves. We have a new Maw-Hancock disc plough and we like it very much. I have got an English saddle and I ride horseback a great deal, and I like it very much. I got first prize at a fall fair for riding, the prize was \$3. I can harrow, rake and turn our cream separator, feed pigs, horses and stock. We like The Nor-West Farmer. I am ten years old. I go to school and I am in grade four. I can write, read and can do arithmetic, spelling, drawing, grammar, English history, geography, physiology, nature studies, singing agriculture, marching and callisthenics. I have two uncles in South Africa, who have been there since the war began. My father is president of the agricultural society. I also sing and my sister plays the accompaniments on the piano.—Yours truly, WILLIE DARWOOD.

From Two Very Young Contributors.

Knee Hill Valley, Alta., June 2nd, 1900.

Dear Editor: My sister read some of the letters in The Nor-West Farmer from other little boys, so I am getting her to write one for me, as I have not learned to write yet. I can turn our cream separator, I help to carry in the wood. Sometimes I set the table and sweep the floor. I help my father to take care of the horses. Sometimes I take the cows out to the pasture at night. I help my father to fix fences and I helped him to fix our fanning mill. I feed the calves too. I have a tool-box, with a saw, a hammer, a square and some other things. I have a cow called Flors, two pigs, and some horses. I have some picture books. I have a little paper, that I got in the post office, with my own name on it. I have been to school three or four days and I am going to start soon and go every day. Mother sent for a new cap for me. I have a King Charles spaniel called Bummer, but I call him Burr for short. We have a cat called Fun. He is twelve years old. Burr and Fun will sit in a chair and hold a doll between them. Sometimes Fun gets mad at Burr and cuffs his ears. Sometimes I gather bouquets for my mother. I am four years old. I would like to see this in the paper.—Yours truly, VERNE G. HUNT.

Dear Editor: This is my first letter to The Nor-West Farmer. I am seven years old and have one brother four years old, and his name is Verne, and two sisters fifteen and seventeen years old. I can turn the separator and churn, sweep the floor, feed calves, carry in wood, and take care of chickens and get potatoes for meals. I have a cow and a calf, a doll and a little cup and ewer, which was given to me on Christmas, and some books. Their names are Little Mary, Charcoal Burner, Water Babies, and a Sunday-school book. We have a guitar and I can play a chord on it, and an organ, and I can play on it. I go to school every day. I can, and study geography, writing, spelling, reading and grammar. We have eleven horses and about forty head of cattle. I will close for this time, hoping this letter will be printed.—WINNIFRED E. HUNT.

A Girl Out of Reach of School.

Edberg, Alta., May 19th, 1902.

Dear Editor: My father gets The Nor-West Farmer and I enjoy reading the letters from the boys and girls very much. I like to live on the farm. We have seven working horses and two ponies. I like my pony very much. She can run very fast. My sister has a pony too. We have thirty-two head of cattle. We have ten head of heifers on shares. We have three pigs. I am 14 years old. We have no school at all. I am in the fourth grade. It will soon be a year since we came to this country. I like it very much. We are three sisters. I am the oldest. Now I will tell you what I can do. I can wash dishes, make up beds and sweep the floor, peel potatoes, cook, bake cakes, and wash clothes. I can make lace, milk cows, and feed calves night and morning. I have been herding sheep and cattle since I was five years old. I have not been to school very much. I can do almost all kinds of work outside. We have some rabbits, they are blue and white. We have three quarter sections of land. I would like to get a book very much.—Yours truly, JENNIE M. ERICKSON.



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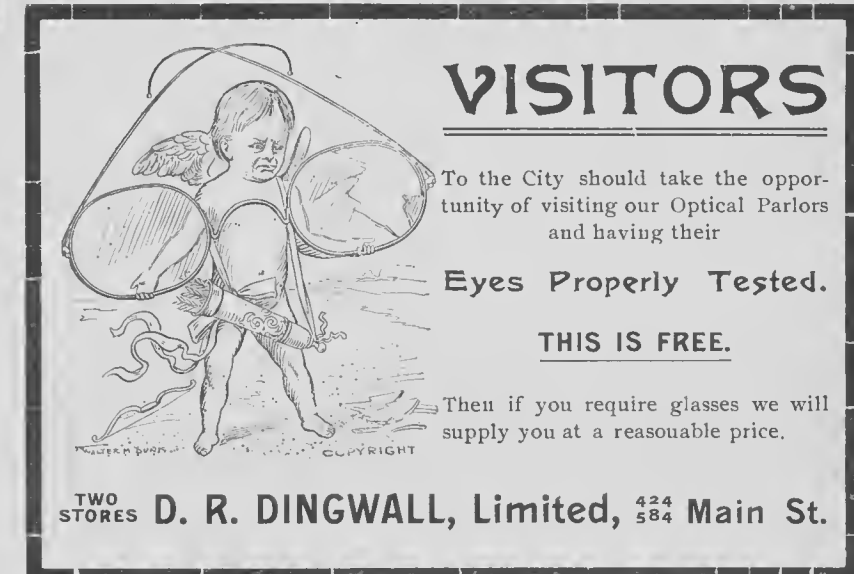
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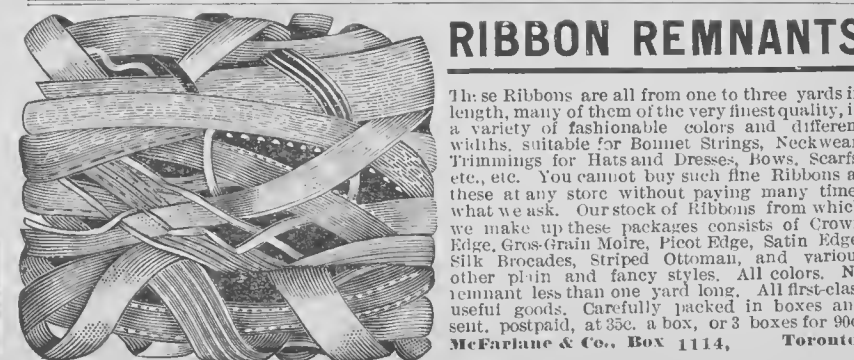
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Bob's Calf but Pa's Steer.

Many parents follow the worthy plan of giving the boys an animal to raise as their own, with the idea of interesting them in farm life and work. The plan works splendidly until the animal is sold and then all the good work of several years can be undone very effectively and quickly. The following true story will be read with interest by the boys and we hope with profit by their parents:—

One spring, when calves were cheap, a farmer gave each of his two sons a calf. The farmer said that veal and beef had been so cheap that he wouldn't bother with cattle any more. Well, the boys took all the care of the calves for three years, working out at odd jobs to get grain for them to eat during the winters.

Then beef began to go up, up, up. Nobody had fat cattle, and the farmer began to look with longing eyes on the "three-year-olds."

One day a butcher came along and offered the farmer an enormous price for the three-year-olds. At the supper table the farmer said to his good wife, in the presence of the two boys:

"Smith offered me \$50 apiece for the three-year-olds. Guess I'll take it and buy that two-year-old colt of Brown; he'll make a good work horse in a couple of years. Smith'll be after the steers to-morrow night."

A wise look passed between mother and sons. Next day when the farmer went to drive up the steers, preparatory to the coming of Smith, they were nowhere to be found; but snug in each boy's pocket was a fifty-dollar bill. The moral is quite plain.

Helpful Hints.

It is a good idea to have a note book and pencil handy, so you can jot down quotations that please you.

Parsley and vinegar taken after eating raw onions is said to remove the unpleasant odor.

Where a housekeeper does not possess a bake board a square of floured duck makes a good substitute. If this is not to hand try a piece of wrapping paper, lightly floured, then burn it.

When washing dishes, making bread and doing numerous other things, sit on a stool some four inches lower than the table. All housekeepers who are not strong should try this. They have no idea what a help it is and how much more they can do and with so much less fatigue.

Housekeepers sometimes find their lamps oily when they come to light them, even if thoroughly wiped when they are cleaned. If such people will turn the wicks of their lamps down when they clean them this trouble will stop. The oil is carried up by the wick and spreads itself over the lamp.

I have discovered, what lots of other folks are also learning, that what we need in this life is simplicity. Instead of making existence increasingly complex, we should make it progressively simple. Who will tell us how to apply simplicity in our homes, our work, duties, life. For one thing, I have learned from experience to buy only what is either useful or ornamental, or both. I have quit attaching myself to a lot of useless junk, as I did formerly before I screwed up courage enough to throw this stuff out of my house.

In doing up the delicately tinted gingham for summer wear, I first put the garment to soak for half an hour in salted water, to insure its freshness of coloring. Then it is washed in a warm soapsuds by itself, rinsed (no bluing) in water: rinsed again in a thin starch water, which will be sufficient starching. When drying I hang in the shade or in a dark room and always iron on the wrong side to prevent a gloss. Thus in effect my gingham always have the appearance of being fresh from the store, and newly made.

A good way to prevent the hand from becoming heated, when one has a large ironing before her, is to put a piece of thin leather and a piece of paper next to the top layer when making the ironing holder. I use the top part of an old shoe. Also put a piece of cloth like the cover, one half the size of the holder, on the outside. Sew around the edge when sewing cover on, but leave it free in the centre of holder and slip the fingers into this pocket when ironing, which prevents the heat reaching them.

A woman who treats her clothes with beautiful care tells me that for hanging silk petticoats, or skirts of silk, chiffon, net or anything adorned with flounces, she sews three or four loops along under the facing of the skirt, rather than in the waist belt, by which the average woman hangs her clothes. She claims when flounces are hung the opposite way from that in which they are worn they are freshened and take on a new lease of life. If one could judge by the pristine freshness of the wearer's garb her theory is a useful one.

Curtains are much nicer after they are washed to be pinned down than to be dried in frames. Lay old sheets on the floor and lay the curtains one on top of each other all the same way; two persons will do this part of the work more quickly and easily than one. Now carefully match the scallops and pin to the floor. If a room cannot be spared during the day for this purpose, if the curtains are pinned down at bedtime they will be nearly dry in the morning, when they can be taken up and carefully laid over clothes frames or even chairs until they are thoroughly dry.

Blue litmus paper will turn red in the presence of an acid, so that by testing a drop of milk that is under suspicion, the matter can be settled at once without tasting. More than this, it will report the presence of the acid when it cannot be discovered by taste and will prevent the spoiling of many a pudding and custard. When sour milk and soda are used the paper will show just when the soda neutralizes acid. In this case the red litmus paper is of use, since if too much soda has been added the red paper will turn blue. This will bring to an end the biscuits dotted with brown soda spots.

A serious question with us was how to keep our baby out of draughts and have her get the exercise to be had by playing on the floor. Buying a large packing case at a dry goods house, we cut it down so that it is now fifteen inches deep, and put four castors on the bottom. Next we covered the inside with a clean old quilt and over this tacked a pretty light print, white with a tiny blue figure. Around the outside by means of brass tacks we put a deep flounce. Here baby has her pillow and toys and enjoys herself for hours. She can pull herself up by the sides and there is room enough for her to learn to walk.

Agreeable Spring Medicine.

We know that the fruits and vegetables raised by artificial heat and moisture must be deficient in some of the elements which nature alone can furnish; and while often more attractive, they are of but little value aside from pleasing the eye. In May, in the central and northern states, we have the first home-grown vegetables; in looking up the composition of some of them, we are surprised to find they contain some of the ingredients of the so-called spring tonics, and although the real nutritive value may be small, on account of these properties they are healthful and serve to tempt the appetite.

Asparagus is one of the earliest delicacies, and when young and tender is very digestible. The lower part should not be put on the table; it should be prepared by breaking the stalks, and the tough part which will not snap easily should be discarded. The most popular way of serving this vegetable is with a drawn butter or white sauce and served on toast.

Rhubarb or pieplant is variously classed as a fruit and vegetable. It is valuable in the early spring, as it lends variety to our diet; it contains a small amount of sugar, and the sour taste is due to oxalic acid. The fibre is stringy, but thorough cooking renders it soft and digestible.

Spinach, cowslip and dandelion greens contain potash salts. As Emerson says: "There is a right way to do everything, even to the boiling of an egg;" so even in the cooking of greens, there is a right way, so that none of the delicate flavors be lost. The water should be freshly boiled, the greens added and kept boiling and the salt added at the last.

Mushrooms, which appear about the middle of May, all may have. Though they are expensive in the city markets, the fortunate person who lives in the country can with a little study gather his own supply with safety. They are found most abundant in grassy pastures. The color of the stalk and pileus varies from a light drab, but the color of the gills, which is an important point, is at first pinkish and then a brownish-purple when mature. The stem is solid, coming directly from the ground, and this has a ring or traces of a ring near the top. Many like mushrooms served with cream. They are excellent prepared in the following manner:—

Wash twelve large mushrooms, remove stems and peel caps, put in buttered tin, sprinkle with pepper and salt, add one cup of cream and bake fifteen minutes. Serve on rounds of toast and pour over remaining cream.

Water cress and sorrel are valuable salad plants and served with a French dressing are refreshing and healthful.

Trout, shad and the various sea foods to be satisfactory must be absolutely fresh. Shad roe, calf's brains and frogs' legs are timely dainties for the epicure and in these the market value does not indicate the nutritive value.

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How Peggy Learned to Cook.

SAUCES, EGGS, AND CHEESE DISHES.

One of Peggy's culinary ambitions had been to learn to make good sauces. Perhaps because she had spent so much of her life in hotels and boarding houses she had a very high idea of the part a good sauce would play in making a fine dish of a plain one.

So when she was in a house of her own with a husband who confessed to a fondness for made dishes, it was quite in keeping that she should endeavor to master sauces before she gave her mind to the cookery of meats or vegetables. She was fortunate in finding an excellent little manual on sauces, and she forthwith set to work to try them.

One of the first things the book told her was that the French gave the name of mother sauces to the white and the brown sauces, because they were the foundation of all the others. Peggy did not mean to learn how to make them all at one fell swoop, but she decided that the "mother" white and brown sauces at least should be hers as soon as possible.

Following the instructions in the small book, she selected a very clean little agate ironware saucepan to make her trial sauce in. This she put over the fire, and measured into it a tablespoonful of butter. As soon as this had fairly begun to melt, she added to it a rounded tablespoonful of flour—the spoon containing as much above the rim as there was below it—and stirred the flour and the butter diligently. In a minute they were blended and had begun to bubble. Close by in a cup was a measured half pint of milk. This now went in, and Peggy continued to stir unceasingly until the three were mixed. A few minutes' cooking and stirring resulted in a beautiful thick smooth white sauce, about the consistency of double cream. This Peggy seasoned with a teaspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful of white pepper, and then viewed the work of her hands in triumph. The white sauce was a success!

The brown sauce was a trifle more complex, but Peggy was too much encouraged by her good luck to let a little thing like that check her. Again she measured out her butter and flour in the same proportions and proceeded to stir. But this time, instead of adding the liquid as soon as the butter and flour began to bubble, she continued stirring. The butter and flour began to grow yellow in a few minutes, then to turn brown; and just before they looked as though they were about to blacken, Peggy turned in a cup of bouillon she had in readiness. Some time she would learn to make this too, but now she was content to use that from a can.

The sauce was not quite so brown as she wished it to be, but Peggy had a helpful hint in the book. She added to the sauce a few drops of kitchen bouquet, and had the satisfaction of seeing the brunette hue for which she longed. Both "mother sauces" were within her powers!

While the latter sauce was very useful in some circumstances, Peggy thought then and afterward that the white sauce, with its modifications, was more useful. For instance, when she wished to make an oyster sauce, what was it, after all, but the white sauce in another form? The proportions were the same—in fact, the proportions of all sauces were always the same. That was one thing she found that she could absolutely depend upon. The tablespoonful each of flour and butter, the half-pint of liquid, were as the law of the Medes and Persians, which alter not.

So when she went to make her oyster sauce, all she had to do was to half fill the half-pint cup with oyster juice, make up the rest with milk, and pour it upon the bubbling butter and flour. This, too, became thick and smooth. Or if tomato sauce were the goal of her desires—and tomato sauce was so good for various things—she

cooked a slice of onion and a bay leaf in a half pint of tomato liquor, which she drained from a can for fifteen minutes, strained them out, cooked her butter and flour together, and used the tomato liquor as she would have used milk.

Perhaps it was in tomato sauce that Peggy found most comfort. She liked to make it to eat with roast lamb, and to warm the lamb up in afterward. She enjoyed to eat it with fish. She thought it delicious to use with macaroni; and when she came to use it with eggs—for Peggy was a great believer in eggs, especially in the spring of the year, and thought them far more wholesome than much meat in the early warm days.

Of course she learned to poach them very soon. She would fill her frying pan half full of salted boiling water, slip the eggs one at a time into this, and watch the whites harden and the yolks grow solid with never-failing interest. After a while she bought herself an egg poacher, which fitted into her frying pan, and had a little muffin-ring sort of an arrangement for each egg. This prevented them from breaking, and kept them of uniform size.

This was one of the places where the tomato sauce came into play, for poached eggs were never so good, to Peggy's mind, as when served on toast with tomato sauce poured over them.

For the matter of that, the toast was good without the eggs, if the tomato sauce was poured on it.

Then she learned to make an omelet. She had a beautiful recipe for this. She put the crumbs of a thick slice of bread to soak for ten minutes in half a cup of milk. Then she beat very stiff the whites and yolks of four eggs, beating them separately. With the yolks were mixed the soaked crumbs, the milk, and a teaspoonful of melted butter. Into this she stirred the whites very lightly—just enough fairly to mix them, adding a teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper, and turned them all into a shallow omelet pan in which she had melted a teaspoonful of butter.

Then came the hard part. The mixing of the omelet was a mere joke compared to the cooking of it. But Peggy had provided herself with an omelet knife as well as an omelet pan, and she used the former skilfully enough, even at first, slipping it under the omelet and tipping the pan a little to one side to allow the butter to flow where it was most needed. The omelet puffed and hardened, and when the egg seemed firm all over where it touched the pan, Peggy turned one-half of the omelet over the other and slipped it all on a heated platter.

It would be too much to say that she did this with entire success the very first time she attempted it, but it would

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A man who is nervous, whose brain and body are weak, who sleeps badly, awakes more tired than when he went to bed, who is easily discouraged, inclined to brood over imaginary troubles, who has lost ambition and energy to tackle hard problems, lacks the animal electricity which the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt Supplies.

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be unfair to dwell too strenuously upon a failure or two. What if the omelet did stick to the pan in one or two places, and go into the platter in a rather fragmentary shape? — it tasted good, and there was no one but Peggy to see it, for she had tried this experiment at luncheon time. She tried it two or three times more under similar conditions before she felt herself sufficiently familiar with the process to dare attempt it for breakfast as a surprise to her husband.

Here, too, the tomato sauce found a field of usefulness. There could be no doubt that it was a distinct improvement on the omelet, although Peggy by no means confined herself to this. She tried all sorts of experiments with her omelet, and gave it an interlining of, chopped ham, chicken, sausages corn, pease, and almost anything else that happened to be in the house and to present the possibilities of tasting good in an omelet.

Encouraged by her successes, Peggy went ahead to make new trials. She found that it was good to make a white sauce, and into a cup of this stir four eggs beaten light, and then serve the result on toast spread with anchovy paste or with minced ham. One day she invented a dish. She scrambled her four eggs in a cup of tomato sauce, and was so triumphant over the result that the friends whom she told of it always thereafter called that dish "Eggs a la Peggy."

Egg dishes galore she soon had in her repertoire—eggs sur le plat, breaded eggs, stuffed eggs, eggs scrambled in an endless variety of ways, curried eggs, fried eggs, baked eggs, and Heaven knew what besides.

From eggs to cheese seemed a simple and natural transition. Peggy had had thoughts of a Welsh rabbit as an accomplishment she would like to add to her list; but having found out that it was one of her husbands' few culinary performances, she resolved that he and the chafing dish might share it between them. There were cheese dishes in the world besides Welsh rabbits, and to the preparation of two or three of such as could be cooked in a stove she devoted her powers.

CHEESE OMELET WITH BREAD SAUCE.

Materials: Four eggs, four tablespoonfuls of milk, four of grated cheese, half a teaspoonful of salt, quarter of a cupful of cheese broken into small pieces, and half a saltspoonful of pepper. Use large and fresh eggs and any kind of mild cheese. Beat the eggs with a spoon or fork until light, add the milk, seasonings, and cheese, and turn into a hot omelet pan, which has been well buttered with a tablespoonful of butter. Cook it over a slow fire, pricking it constantly with a fork while cooking until it is creamy, something like poached eggs. Place it on a hotter part of the fire to brown, fold, turn on to a hot platter, and pour around it a bread sauce, sprinkle with fried bread crumbs, sautéed in butter. For the bread sauce, cook a quarter of a cupful of bread crumbs in a cupful of milk with a small slice of onion and one clove for fifteen minutes. Remove the onion and clove and cook fifteen minutes longer. Season with salt and pepper, and add a scant teaspoonful of butter. The sauce should be rather thin and not pasty.

CHEESE PUDDING.

Heat two cupfuls of milk and soak in it for fifteen minutes three-quarters of a cupful of fine bread crumbs. Beat light three eggs; add to them a tablespoonful of melted butter, half a teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of cayenne pepper. Whip all this into the milk, and stir in a cupful of grated cheese. Ordinary dairy cheese is best for this. Butter a pudding dish and pour the mixture into it. Bake, covered, in a quick oven for fifteen minutes; uncover and brown quickly. Serve at once, as it falls if it is allowed to stand.

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Mother—Tommy, I'm sorry that you and your sister quarrelled about that orange, and that James had to interfere. Whose part did he take?

Tommy—Whose part? He took the whole orange.

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Second Tramp — Must have been wuth lookin' at.

First Tramp—Say! It wuz de only time I ever seen him when he wasn't lookin' tired.

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He—Yes, but think of the tons I brought you before we were married.

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Mrs. Brown—Well, you ought to be thankful.

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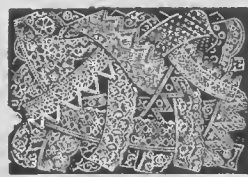
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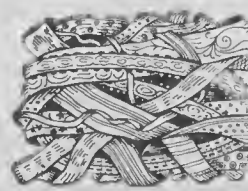
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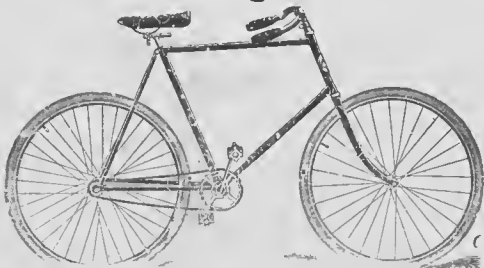
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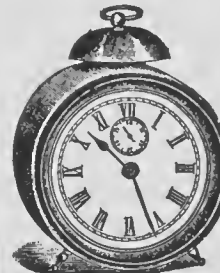
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Scottish Chiefs. Jane Porter.
Sketch Book. Washington Irving.
Stickit Minister. S. R. Crockett.
Swiss Family Robinson. Wyss.
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Tom Brown at Oxford. Hughes.
Treasure Island. R. L. Steveson.
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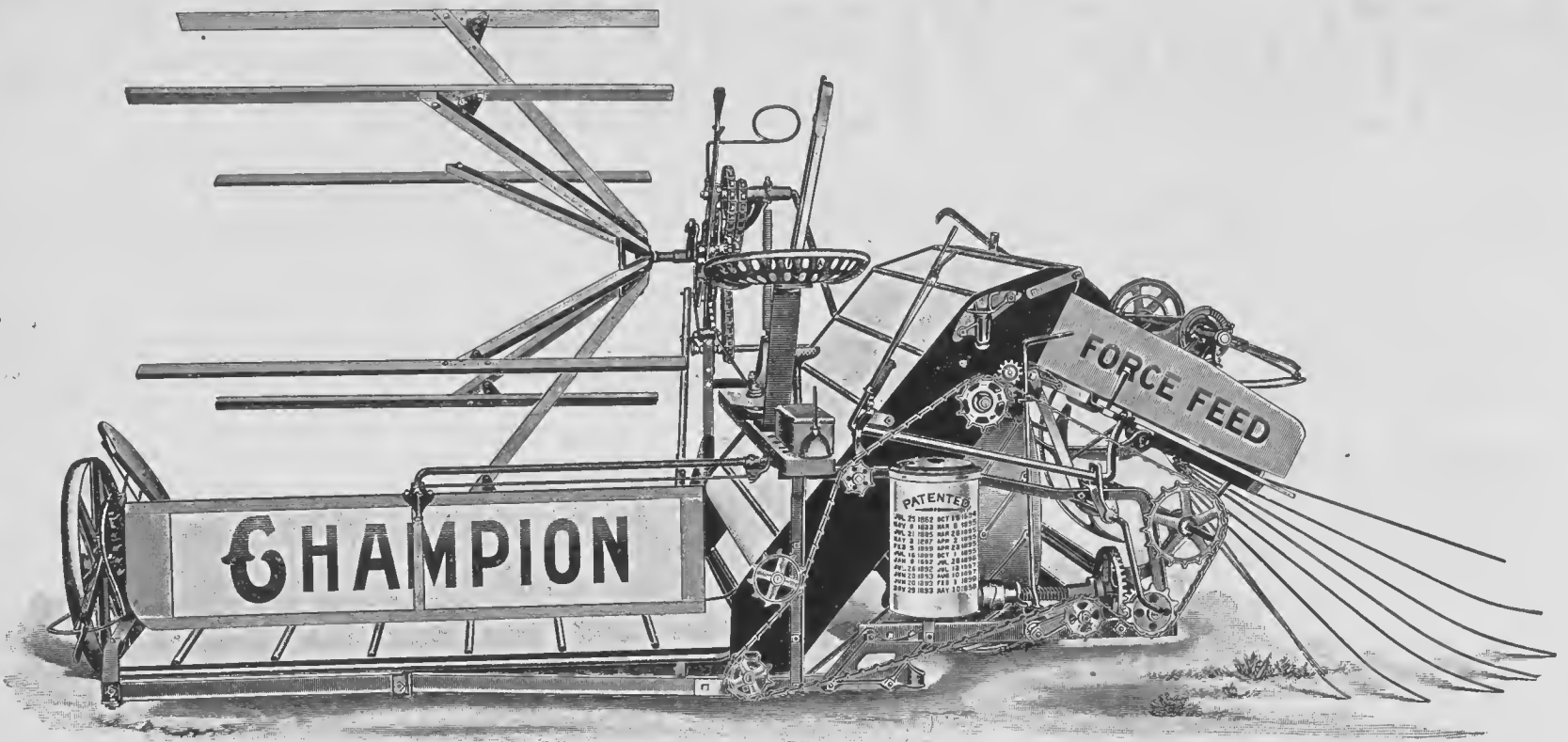
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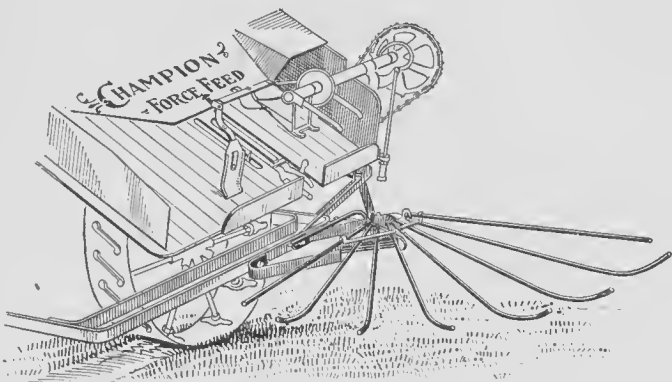
It isn't the name which makes the CHAMPION Binder work better than others. It is the improvements it has—the long cutting edge sections, the platform canvas running close to the knife, the large strong reel, the relief rake at the inner end of the platform, the force feed elevator which delivers the grain to the packing arms without choking or waste as on other binders, the eccentric wheel for driving the binding attachment which gives more power for the hard work of compressing the bundles, and the easy-to-operate bundle carrier. These make the CHAMPION all that its name implies, and make it the best binder for cutting and binding wheat, whether short or long, and best in flax.

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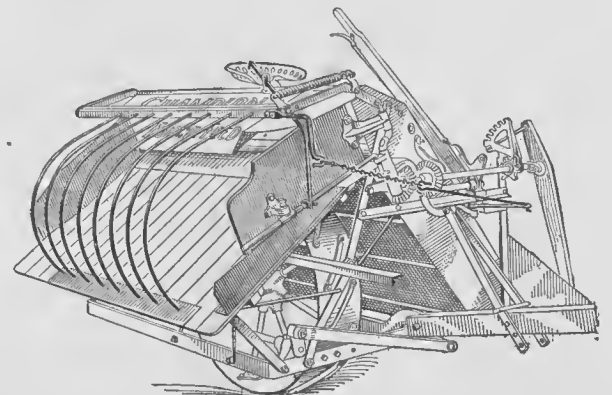
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Champion Bundle Carrier is of ample capacity, easy to operate, and may be folded for oiling packers or opening up the field.

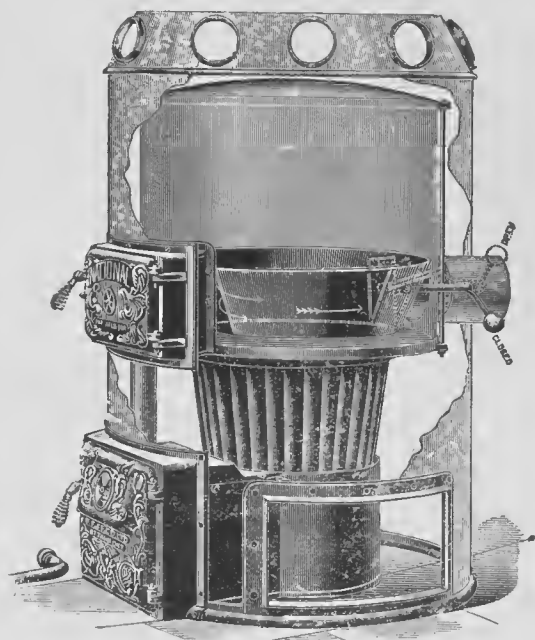


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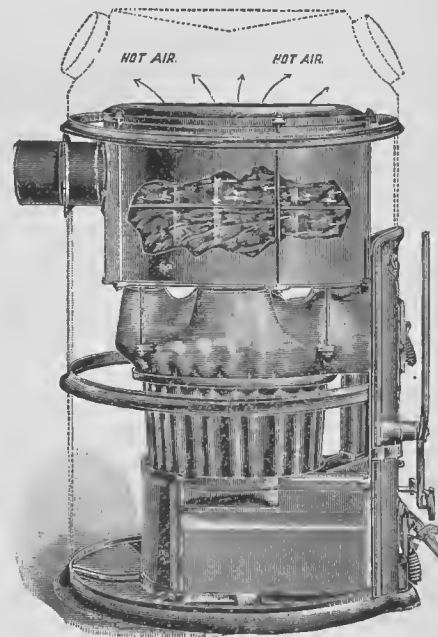
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FAVORITE Stoves and Ranges.
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THE OTTAWA FURNACE & FOUNDRY CO.,

The celebrated **National Furnaces**, 5 sizes,
for hard coal,

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The **Schrieber & Conchar** Hot Air Registers, latest designs.

Estimates given for all kinds of heating. Correspondence invited. Dealer agents wanted. Send for catalogues.

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We have recently purchased from the patentee, Mr. Arthur Atkinson, the right of
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The Atkinson Portable Grain Tanks

—AND—

The Atkinson Portable Grain Elevators

This is a unique and economical system of storing and
hauling grain, both on the farm and for shipping purposes.

THEY ARE

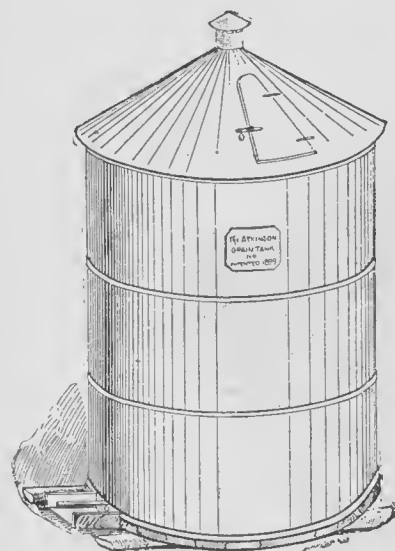
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VERMIN PROOF.

FIRE PROOF. A great saving in insurance.

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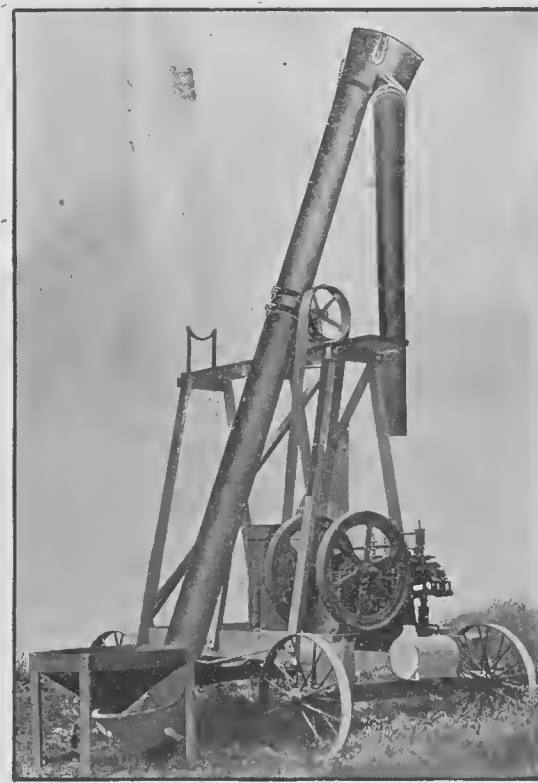
INDESTRUCTIBLE.—Made of Galvanized Steel.



No. 1 Granary Tank.

Especially adapted for the storage of seed grain where the grain from the cleanest fields may be stored separately. In fact there is no prairie farmer who CAN AFFORD to use wooden buildings for storage of grain on the farm, or a wooden building for shipping at railway stations. The saving of time, labor and expense by the adoption of **Our System of Portable Steel Storage and Elevating** will, in a short time, amount to much more than its primary cost.

For full information and illustrated booklet with cuts showing our Portable Elevators ready for moving, and ready for use, address



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The Portable Elevator & Grain Tank Co.,

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Telephone 664.

Hamilton Engine and Thresher Works

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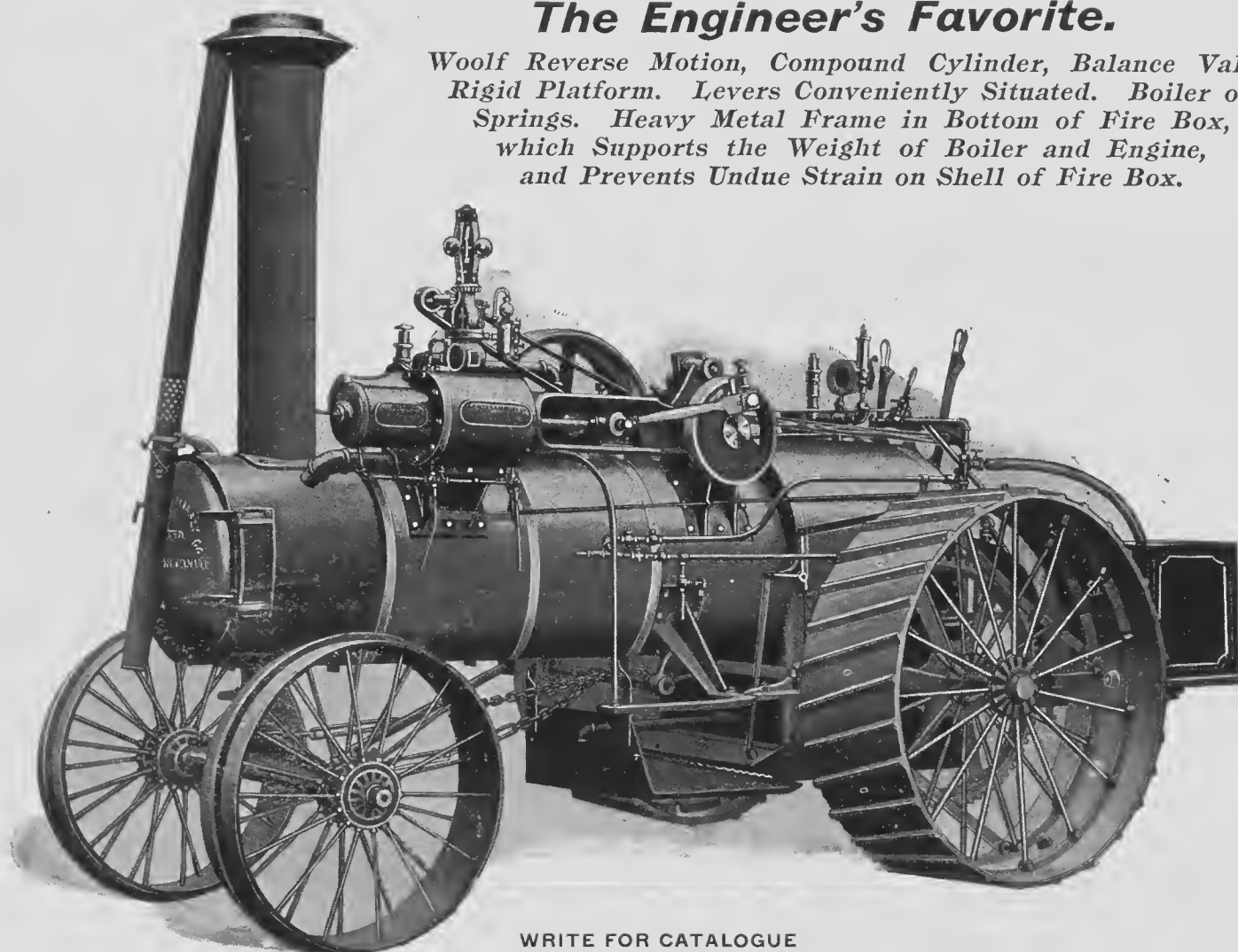
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Peerless Separators, *All sizes. Always up-to-date. Noted for clean and fast work and exceptional durability.*

Horse Powers, *Pitts' Pattern, All Sizes.* **"S. & M." Engines,** *Plain and Traction, All Sizes.*

The Engineer's Favorite.

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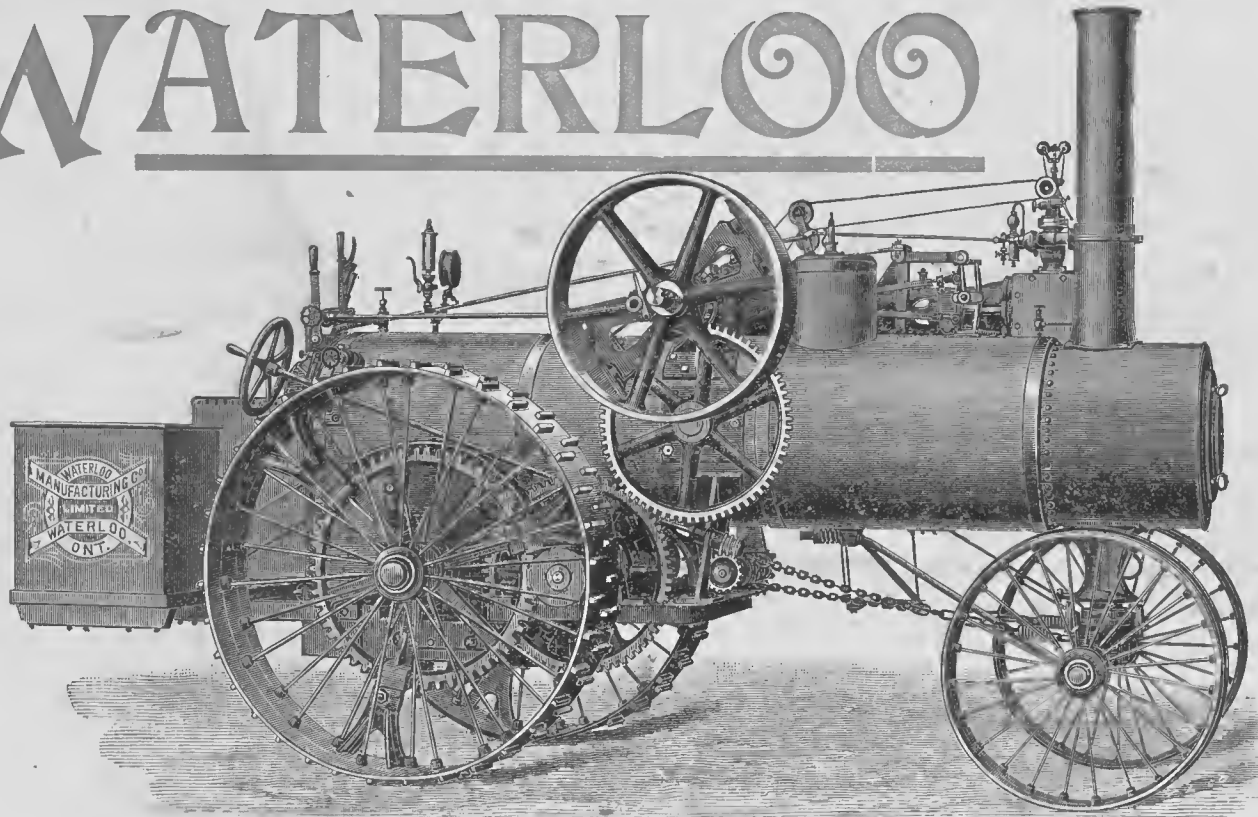


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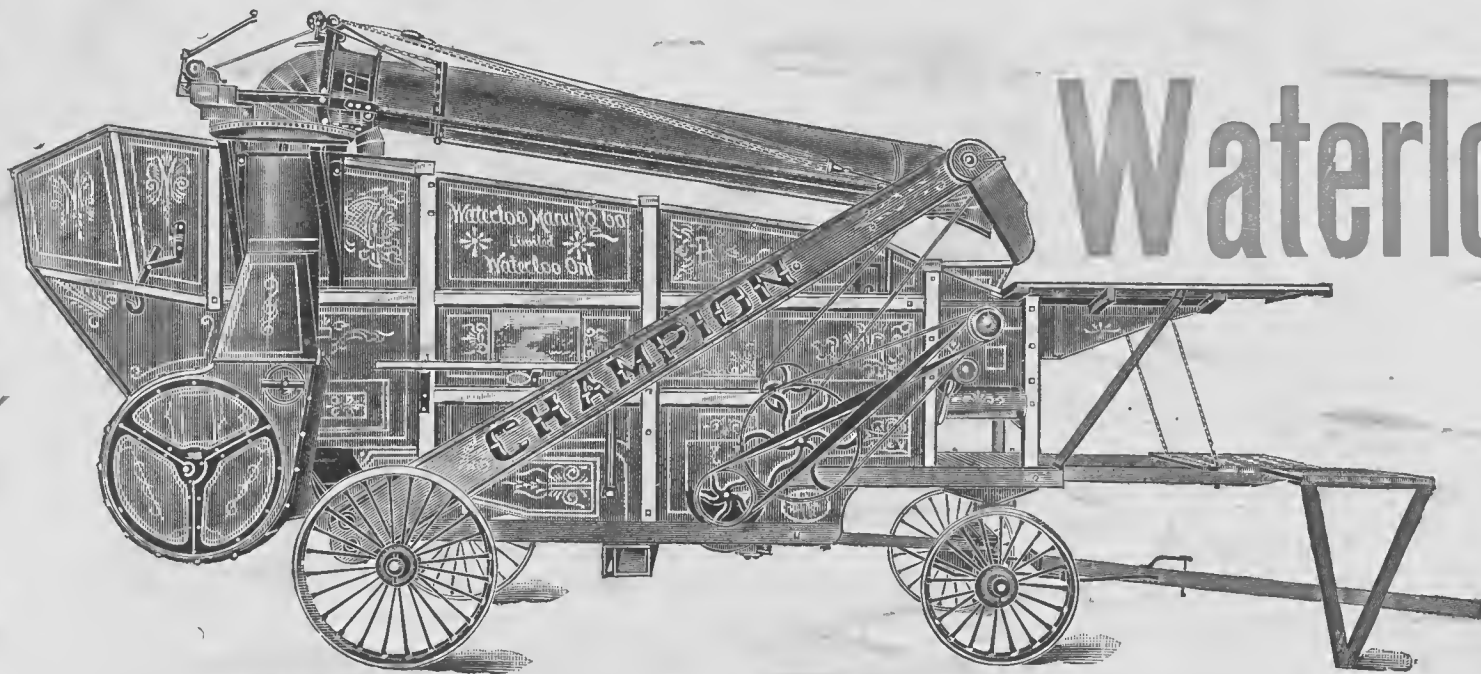
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SIMPLE AND COMPOUND.

SIMPLE ENGINES CONSTRUCTED IN SIZES FROM 12 to 22 H.P.

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"Champion" and "Advance Champion"

SEPARATORS.

PERFECT IN SEPARATION.

CLEANING UNEQUALLED.

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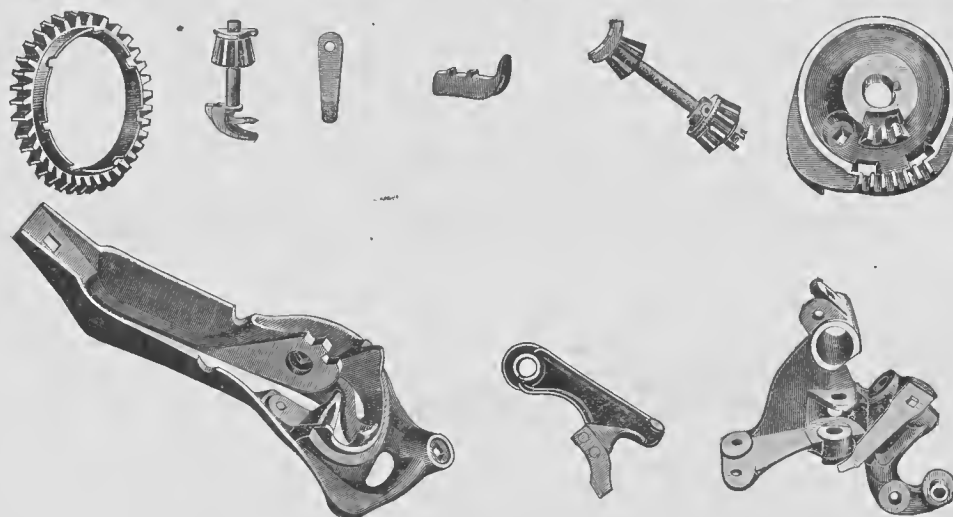
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Simplicity* combined with *Efficiency

Is Characteristic of ALL

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The Complete Knotter, including Breast Plate, is shewn above.

SIMPLE!

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A SURE TIER!

The pinion which turns the cord-holder ring turns once for every two sheaves. Seven sheaves are tied by one revolution of cord-holder ring. Consider the lessened amount of wear in comparison with competitors. The knotter is also adjustable so that wear in the pinions may be taken up.

No Other Binder will Compare with it for Durability.

UPWARDS OF 200 AGENCIES THROUGHOUT MANITOBA AND N.W.T.

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MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Ltd.

FACTORIES: TORONTO AND BRANTFORD.

Bank of Montreal

Established 1817

Capital all paid-up - - - \$12,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - 8,000,000
Balance Profit and Loss - - - 165,856.00

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LARGEST MAKERS IN THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS OF

HIGHEST GRADE FARM WAGONS AND SLEIGHS.

In writing to Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal from Modderfontein, Sept. 10th, 1901, Colonel Steele, commanding Lord Strathcona Horse, referred to the great satisfaction these wagons had given in transport work in South Africa.

Referring to one of the most reputable American wagons which the British government had in the same service he adds: "I have seen every kind of transport used in South Africa and must say there is none to equal that supplied to the regiment by the company referred to"—meaning the Massey-Harris Co. who furnished the wagons.

Colonel Steele further adds: "Since coming out to South Africa the second time I have been told by a large number that the Canadian wagons were the best out there."

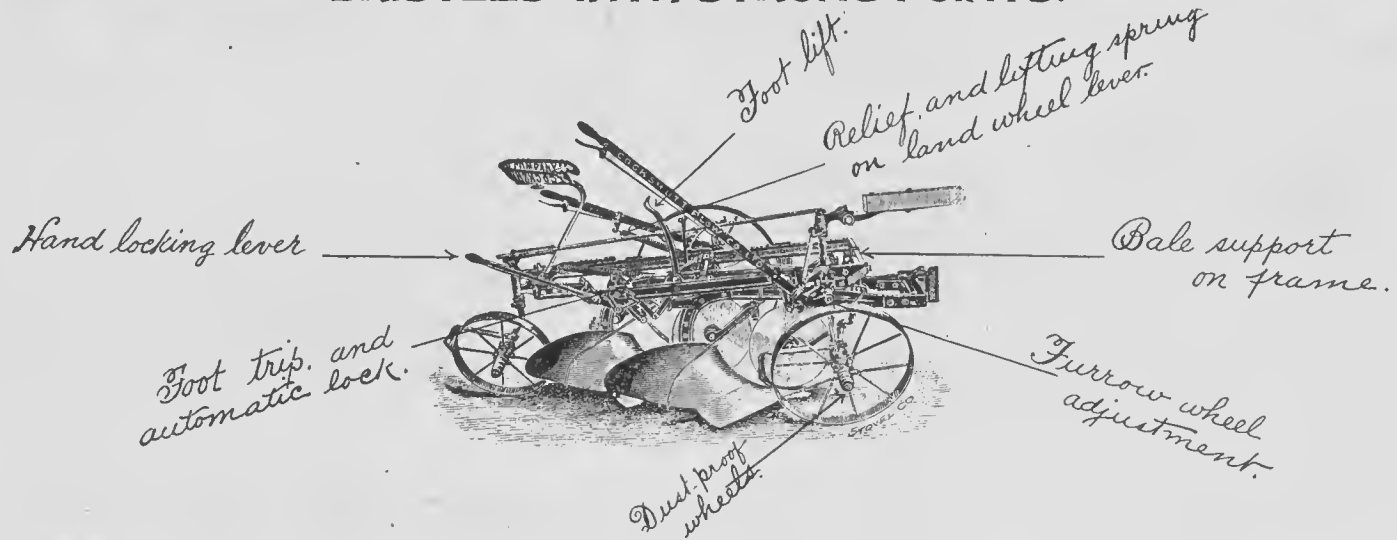


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Are the Sole Distributors of these Celebrated Wagons.

THE COCKSHUTT *Jewel High Lift Gang*

BRISTLES WITH STRONG POINTS.



THE LATEST PRODUCTION IN GANG PLOWS.

The easiest handled, best working Gang Plow for Western requirements. Furnished with 4 horse abreast or tandem hitch. Long or short mould boards, and also with breaker bottoms when required.

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